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WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, misty at first, clearing, 7-13 (45-55). LONDON: Monday, cloudy with rain, 7-10 (45-50). CHANNING: Monday, rain, 7-10 (45-50). NEW YORK: Monday, rain, 7-10 (45-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

U.S. Aide Scores Europeans for OPEC 'Favors'

By Hobart Rowen

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (WP) — A Carter administration official today attacked some European nations for trying to strike private deals with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to assure their own oil supplies, with an apparent concern for the global economy.

Undersecretary Anthony Solomon, in an unusually blunt attack of European criticism of economic and energy policies, said European efforts to get "special preference" left OPEC with the feeling that it was dealing with "an undisciplined and therefore weak up of customers." He did not name specific nations.

Mr. Solomon said that the United States alone, therefore, has been to confront OPEC with the demand for moderation, which he said is just as vital to European as to U.S. interests.

His remarks were made at a semi-annual U.S.-European "perspectives for the 1980s," sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation Bonn, one of the leading political foundation groups in West Germany.

Mr. Solomon's criticism was that while Europe has not failed to exercise the kind of responsibility that goes with its own wealth and power.

"Equally Frank"

Mr. Solomon acknowledged that the kind of criticism is seldom made by a government official, he said, "I have grown accustomed to equally frank European criticisms of problems in dealing with Americans."

He said the central policy issue for the next decade is to strengthen international cooperation and not backward into nationalistic approaches. He said he detected a "blame of tone and attitude in the

overall U.S.-European economic relationship. He complained that because of the Common Market structure, there is an inflexibility that is not only difficult to work with, "but makes it difficult for Europe to exercise its responsibility and leadership that its own collective economic position warrants."

He added that "what is not constructive — and can even be poisonous to the relationship [with the United States] and exacerbate specific problems — is for Europe to close its substantive disagreements and avoid accepting its own responsibilities by resting on accusations of failure of U.S. will and leadership."

Other Complaints

Europe's seeking special favors from OPEC was one of four complaints Mr. Solomon outlined, the others relating to monetary policy, U.S. defense costs in Europe and an investment policy that continues to allow subsidies.

On monetary issues, Mr. Solomon said that while Europe worries about the dollar, "there is great European reluctance to see or facilitate a change in the [reserve] role of the dollar through greater willingness to provide international credit themselves." He said that the United States could not accept the idea, implicit in much of the criticism of the dollar, that international credit should be curtailed "and that it is up to the United States to do it."

As to defense, he noted that the United States continues to provide \$2.5 billion annually for European defense. He said that "this should be borne in mind in formulating European assessments of, and advice on, the U.S. external position," he said.

Many Europeans in the audience, including some high government officials, said privately that Mr. Solomon's points were well taken and long overdue.



Women in Seoul mourn at public altar for President Park.

Plan to Open Relief Routes

Phnom Penh Rejects Aid As Imperialistic Maneuver

From Agency Dispatches

BANGKOK, Oct. 28 — The Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh made public yesterday its rejection of a proposal by three U.S. senators to open land supply routes from Thailand to bring food to starving Cambodians.

The People's Revolutionary Council — the governing body of the regime headed by President Heng Samrin — dismissed the offer as part of a "maneuver by the imperialists and international reactionaries" to provide assistance to the regime of Premier Pol Pot, who was toppled by the Vietnamese invasion.

Pol Pot's forces continue to resist the Vietnamese army fighting on behalf of the Heng Samrin regime.

The Cambodian declaration did not mention that the assistance proposed by the senators during their brief visit to Phnom Penh last

• Hardened Khmer Rouge prepare for Vietnamese. Page 2.

Wednesday was to have been administered by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund. Rather, the declaration made it appear that the senators had proposed a U.S. aid program.

The Red Cross and Unicef have been negotiating in Phnom Penh and Hanoi for several months for

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Coup Attempt Is Denied Seoul Now Says Park Was Slain By Chief, Aides of Spy Agency

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, Oct. 28 — President Park Chung Hee was killed Friday in a plot organized by the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency director and involving at least five members of the director's staff, the government announced today.

Reversing an earlier claim that Mr. Park had been accidentally slain, the government said he was deliberately killed by KCIA Director Kim Jae Kyu — who had just shot the president's bodyguard, Cha Ji Chul.

Mr. Kim and the five were arrested, and a government spokesman said that "many other [KCIA] personnel" are under investigation.

The government has denied that Mr. Kim planned a coup, and U.S. officials here said they had no information to the contrary, adding, "We have not seen the type of events normally associated with a coup attempt, such as mass arrests and seizure of communications facilities."

A political observer said the events "don't look like a classic power grab," because the armed forces closed ranks behind the new acting president.

Leadership Crisis

Korean sources predicted a leadership crisis following the death of Mr. Park, who left no clear successor and tolerated no political rivals after he took power in a military coup in May 1961.

The U.S. military commander in South Korea, Gen. John Wickham, met South Korean defense officials today to reiterate U.S. support. The U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, chief force among the 30,000 U.S. troops stationed in Korea, has been on alert since Friday's incidents.

Under the Constitution, Premier Choi Kyu Hah has taken over as acting president while preparations are made for a meeting of the electoral college within 90 days, to choose a new head of state.

Conceivably, the constitution could be set aside and direct nationwide elections could be called to name the next president, it was conceded. The thought was present, but not expressed, that the military might assume direct control of the country in the coming months.

The entire country except the southern island of Cheju, under martial law, and remains under the civilian administration to remain in active force.

The major opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, warned North Korea "never to take advantage of our current situation," and repeated his frequent calls for a restoration of democracy.

Flags flew at half-staff. Television stations canceled regular programming and aired tributes to Mr. Park, whose state funeral is scheduled for Saturday.

Government sources said 10,000 troops had been moved into Seoul

following imposition of martial law, but they have remained out of sight. The government imposed press censorship and advanced the start of the normal midnight-to-4 a.m. curfew by two hours, to 10 p.m.

Transitional

It was conceded that the Choi government, for all its show of continuity and its apparent support by most elements of the South Korean political spectrum, is transitional. "It is unclear if the government has decided how to proceed," the government spokesman official said.

Crowds gathered outside newspaper offices here and avidly read the government report posted on bulletin boards.

In recounting Friday night's events, the government spokesman said Mr. Kim gunned down Mr. Park and his bodyguard, Mr. Cha, inside a KCIA dining room, and his associates shot to death four other Park bodyguards and wounded another almost simultaneously.

He said Mr. Kim acted because he knew Mr. Park distrusted him and because of a fierce anger against Mr. Cha, who blocked many of his recommendations before they could reach Mr. Park.

The new account differed radically from the government's first version of the killings. It had stated that Mr. Park was killed accidentally when a quarrel broke out between Mr. Kim and the bodyguard.

The "tragedy" was caused, the spokesman said, "by the secretly planned criminal acts" of Mr. Kim, who organized the plot, apparently Friday afternoon, after being informed that Mr. Park wanted to see him that night. The spokesman said Mr. Kim feared he would be dismissed in a rumored shakeup, the government said.

The new account, termed an interim report, was released by a joint investigative command under supervision of the martial law authority. The command comprises military and police units.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Kim Jae Kyu

2 Aircraft Would Warn of an Attack

U.S. Sends Planes and Carrier to Korea

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown today said the United States had dispatched two airborne warning-and-control aircraft to South Korea and ordered an aircraft carrier closer to Korean waters as a result of the assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

The United States warned yesterday that "it will react strongly" to any outside attempt to exploit the situation.

As of today, North Korea had manifested no public reaction at all. And in Moscow, Soviet authorities showed no signs of trying to seize any advantage in the Korean crisis.

Mr. Brown said Mr. Park's death would not affect the current plans for gradual U.S. military withdrawal from South Korea. After a visit last summer to South Korea, President Carter decided to delay at least until 1981 the withdrawal of the 2d Division.

Mr. Brown said that decision was "based on a re-evaluation of the balance between North and South Korean militarily. And we see no reason to change that. In fact, we are adding some air power to our forces in Korea."

Mr. Brown spoke on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press."

The defense secretary also reiterated the U.S. commitment to South Korean security, "about which we feel very strongly and to which we have committed ourselves last week."

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He said that hours after Mr. Park was shot Friday by the head of the

Korean Central Intelligence Agency, the United States placed its military forces in South Korea at a "higher level of alert."

Since then, Mr. Brown said, the United States had taken two other actions "to demonstrate our commitment to Korean security and to deter external interference or adventurism."

Range of Detection

Those actions include sending two airborne warning-and-control aircraft, which, Mr. Brown said, are capable of detecting air movements "out to 200 miles" in order to detect if an "external attack is imminent."

An aircraft carrier already stationed between Japan and Korea

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kreisky Says PLO Ready to Compromise

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (NYT) — Chancelor Bruno Kreisky of Austria said yesterday that, on the basis of his extensive contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, he believed that the PLO was ready to recognize Israel's existence and to return to Israeli acceptance of Jewish "national rights."

Mr. Kreisky, who met with PLO leader Yasser Arafat last summer in Vienna, said that there was now "an aim readiness by the PLO to recognize facts, but nobody will give an asset without getting something for it."

He said the main problem, he said, was the PLO's willingness to have its state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, currently occupied by Israel. The Israelis are of limited autonomy.

There should be exploratory talks between the two sides to see if there is a middle ground, the Austrian leader said. At the moment, the Israeli government refuses to deal with the PLO. Mr. Kreisky did not say whether he believed the PLO was ready to accept Israeli acceptance of Jewish "national rights."

Mr. Kreisky, who met with President Carter Friday, was in Washington in connection with the appearance of the Vienna Philharmonic and the Vienna State Opera. He is to return to Austria tomorrow.

He said that the main feature of temporary life is that the problems of the United States are no different from those of Europe. He said that both suffer from the same energy and inflation crisis, are equally interested in preserving the East-West balance of power.

He said, moreover, that the administration's concerns "human rights were also reflected in Europe. At one time, said, very few Europeans paid attention to Latin America, but the situation in Nicaragua and other places arouses European interest."

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Dayan Satisfied Resignation Was the 'Right Thing'

Moshe Dayan was standing in his garden, amid the immense classical columns and ancient sculpture he has collected from the deserts and mountains of Israel. He came forward to offer a handshake to a visitor, but he suggested that they sit in the garden while he answered questions about his recent resignation as foreign minister. Suddenly it seemed that the key to understanding this man was there, among the art and artifacts of peoples who lived on the land centuries ago and who fought for it as he has fought for it. Dayan was not brooding or bitter. Yet beneath his apparent cheerfulness, there was a trace of quiet agony. He talked about his passion for finding a solution to the central question in the Middle East, how Jews and Arabs might live together. And he expressed frustration that now, just as some opportunity seemed reachable, it was beyond his grasp.

Following are excerpts from his interview in *Zahala*, Israel, with David K. Shipler of *The New York Times*. Shipler, the Times bureau chief in Jerusalem, obtained the interview for *The New York Times* Week in Review.

By David K. Shipler

Shipler — I want to ask you about your mood now, as you leave the post of foreign minister, compared with that time in 1947, after the war, when your career as defense minister was ended by the resignation of Golda Meir and her government, when you were suddenly in private life again and you felt the need to go south, into the Negev Desert, and explore the ruins of an ancient



Moshe Dayan

civilization. Are your emotions now the same as you leave the post of foreign minister?

Dayan — It's not the same situation, but I would have liked to go almost to the same place, not only because it is the oldest civilization that we have, but because it's in the desert. If you ask me about my mood, or what I am actually going to do, I'm going to start right away writing the book that I want to write, a book about the peace treaty that we concluded with Egypt, and the circumstances around it — personalities like President Carter, and Secretary [of State] Cyrus Vance, and the Egyptian representatives. And the first chapter that I want to write is the one about leaving.

resigning from the government, because this is still fresh.

Q. Is there a feeling of sadness in resigning?

A. No, it's a feeling of satisfaction, that is, to say that I've done the right thing, that I didn't give in when I realized that in regard to the main task of trying to establish an agreement with the Palestinian Arabs on how to live together, the guideline was not according to my concept. I'm not happy basically about the fact that I think there is an opportunity now to reach an agreement with the Palestinian Arabs about the transitional period according to the Camp David agreement, and I am afraid that it might be missed. Speaking frankly, for many years I waited for this day, and I thought that I had the right concepts and the right contacts and I would have liked to deal with that. And now, when the actual time comes to deal with it, I'm leaving.

Q. I know that you've said what you don't want to see. You don't want to see Israeli sovereignty imposed in perpetuity on the Arabs in the occupied lands. You don't want to see a Palestinian state. What is your concept, your idea?

A. My idea, to start with, is that we have to go into a transitional period. Only after that couple of years can all the parties say what the final status will be. Now for the transitional period, the main point is that I think that in the West Bank and Gaza, there should not be any Arab sovereignty. And the Israeli sovereign-

ty should be limited to what it is now.

There should be a mixed population, Israeli settlement with Arab city settlement. The Arabs would be the majority there. Even in the Gaza Strip we would have five, seven, 10 settlements. I think that this is the only way that can work, because when you take the entire Gaza Strip, with or without Israeli settlements, it's isolated from the rest of the Arab part. The next Arab population is in the West Bank, in Hebron. Now to have contact with them [Gaza Arabs], they have to go to Beersheba. It so happened that history worked it out this way, that you have about one-third of the West Bank population cut away in a kind of an island inside the Jewish state, and they technically have no way to get together with the other Arabs without going through the Jewish population.

And on top of that now, after 12 or 13 years of living together, when you ask them, even the most extreme Arab nationalists, "Do you want open borders with Israel the way things are working now, that is to say that the people of Gaza can go and work in Tel Aviv? Or would you prefer, let's say, that it would become a Palestinian state, would you prefer closed borders, barbed wire and so on?" All of them, and I did speak to the most pro-PLO people, they said, "No, there's no point in having a barrier between us. We want to be on our own, we want your forces to pull out, but the way of life should be that we

could go to Israel and naturally that you could come to our area."

And the same answer you will hear from the people of Jerusalem. They would like to have their sovereignty in Jerusalem, but they don't talk about a partition, a division of the city. Somehow they realize that the only way that's really working is to have no barrier, while each community would keep their character, would keep their national life.

So leaving aside the question of sovereignty for a moment, what really pleases me is that the compulsory historical outcome is in the same direction as the free will: not to have isolation. So my concept is that in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip we should live mixed together without us pushing them, without us ruling them.

I don't think that we shall mix, that we shall become like the United States, the Irish or the Italians. No. They will stay Arabs, and we shall stay Jewish and Israeli. They will have special contact with the other Arab countries. They will actually be tied to Jordan, if they want to be, while the Israeli settlements will be part of Israel.

Part of almost every family is in Jordan, and also economically they go there and come back and so on. So this is my concept, that is to say that there are two states: one is Jordan — an Arab state, with a flag, with an army, just like any other state — and Israel, up to the present border including Jerusalem, which as I know is a problem, but still including

Jerusalem. But on top of that, there is an area in between the two states, very narrow and split and complicated. And you have Jerusalem with its shrines and you have Gaza with its refugees, and there is no way to draw a line or a partition.

There is no reason to establish a Palestinian state. It would just cause trouble. So the only answer is that in that area in between we have to live together, but not to impose one on the other. We should have our forces somewhere there too, to defend Israel, to defend Tel Aviv, but not in order to interfere with their life. On top of the hills we'll have early warning stations, something like that.

We shall pull out the military administration, saying, "Gentlemen, you are on your own, and unless you turn over your place to the PLO so that it becomes a base for attack against Israel, then we will stay out of your life." We should do it unilaterally. That's one of the arguments that I had with the main figures of the Cabinet. I would not have done it just now in the middle of the negotiations, because it wouldn't be useful. But supposing there is a deadlock, I would have done it.

Q. You call this a transitional period. A transition to what?

A. I think that we have to go this way, and then decide what the permanent status of the area will be. That is to say, how much and in what way do they want to have contact with Jordan, how much and in what way with Israel. I don't want to decide the future.

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Outmanned but Disciplined and Healthy

Hardened Khmer Rouge Set for Vietnamese

By John Burgess

BAN KHLONG WAH, Thailand (WP) — "We killed two Vietnamese this morning. Our soldiers were taking a bath and our soldiers climbed up over them and opened fire." With obvious satisfaction, a Khmer Rouge officer, a 45-caliber pistol on his hip, re-enacted the scene, first sighting along an imaginary rifle, then mimicking the Vietnamese raising their hands in terror and being shot through the chest.

The officer — probably a company commander judging by the fine cut and cleanliness of his black uniform — squatted beneath a tree several hundred yards inside Thailand and gazed toward a grove just across the border where the din of small arms and grenades indicated that the Khmer Rouge were again in contact with their adversary.

It was about 1 p.m. With him were half a dozen young men cradling AK-47 automatic rifles. They listened without emotion to the fusillade but let slip soft chuckles when two journalists who joined them showed nervousness at being close to the fighting.

During a mile-long walk last week through an uninhabited area described by both Thai and Cambodian soldiers as being on the Thai side of the border, we encountered close to 100 Khmer Rouge soldiers camped out beneath bushes and trees and marching single file with full packs.

Most were heavily armed and, with tubelike cloth bags of rice draped over their shoulders, well-fed. The few we talked with seemed confident that they could take on the troops of the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin government who three weeks ago moved against Khmer Rouge settlements strung along the Cambodian side of the border, and prompted more than 60,000 people to flee into Thailand.

"The Vietnamese are just there," said a young soldier, pointing toward the same grove that the officer had identified. We encountered him in front of a grove where about 30 soldiers were camped. "They have run out of rice. This morning a helicopter landed to bring in food for them, but we have got them surrounded." He stooped down to draw a rough map in the mud.

Behind him the short barrel of a 60mm mortar could be seen. As he

talked a patrol of five men, one carrying a B-40 grenade launcher, strode quickly toward the border without taking notice of us.

Military analysts in Bangkok estimate that the Khmer Rouge army of former Premier Pol Pot, driven from Phnom Penh last January by Vietnamese forces, still has about 25,000 men and women under arms.

Potent Forces

No one expects that they can defeat the Vietnamese on the battlefield. Hanoi is believed to have between 150,000 and 200,000 troops deployed in Cambodia. But if the discipline, health and weaponry of the Khmer Rouge troops that we saw is representative, the Pol Pot forces are still quite potent, capable of inflicting heavy casualties on the Vietnamese in the dry season fighting ahead.

Continued access to haven in Thailand when necessary would sharpen further the Khmer Rouge's bite. Thai officials maintain that when soldiers of whatever side flee into Thailand, they are disarmed and asked to return to Cambodia. At Ban Khlom Wah and at another Khmer Rouge refugee encampment farther south in Thailand, however, we found areas with hundreds of armed Cambodians and no sign of Thai troops.

Ban Rai Khuy is typical of settlements that the Khmer Rouge evacu-

ated at short notice when Heng Samrin troops pushed into the Phnom Malai hills three weeks ago. The village is composed of several hundred thatched huts raised a foot or two off the ground. Built on land cleared from thick jungle, the village is strung along a stream that separates the two countries.

Another journalist and I found it by accident the week before after we walked half a mile off a Thai road to look for a reported new group of refugees. We found them lying under flimsy sunshades that they had fashioned from plastic sheeting and sticks.

We saw one man walking deeper into the brush. We followed him and came to a tree trunk felled across the border stream. An elderly silent village stood on the other side. Our guide motioned for us to come across and we did.

Before the war with the Vietnamese, foreigners who wandered into Cambodia this way certainly would have been arrested by Khmer Rouge authorities. But such visits are common and safe enough today. The Khmer Rouge appear to feel that they can only benefit from press reports that show that they are still strong.

Like towns that the Khmer Rouge emptied in 1975, Ban Rai Khuy was full of signs of a hasty departure. But the village was not deserted. A ragged man tended one

of many vegetable patches scattered between houses. From a hut several young men gazed listlessly at us as we walked toward them, then smiled when we used our only words of Cambodian, the greeting, "Sok sabai."

"The fighting made it too hard to live here," one of them said in Thai. The village had contained 5,800 people but "Angka" (the organization, as the Khmer Rouge government is known) gave the order to move when Heng Samrin troops entered the area.

It turned out that the men in the hut were sick soldiers, assigned to the rear to recover. The huts farthest from the stream — we had seen pillows, cooking gear and a few yellowed portrait photographs in them — were aped at night by militia members now out in the field, the Thai speaker explained. The Vietnamese were about four miles away.

In Ban Khlom Kai Tuen, about 30,000 refugees from Khmer Rouge zones were camped out more than a week ago in forestland and open ground near a mountain. Most of them appeared to be civilians, wearing ragged clothes and suffering from disease and malnutrition.

From the main body of the camp a rough trail snakes up a wooded hill toward the border, which Thai officers said was about four miles away. The trail levels off after half a mile, and hundreds of Khmer Rouge soldiers and their families — well supplied with rice and in better health than the civilians — the previous week had spread out their belongings there for the night.

Another American and I fell into conversation with a Thai-speaking soldier whom we met there. Later, as I passed his niche in the woods, he invited me in for a talk and a dinner of rice and boiled vegetables (which was declined as a health precaution).

His name was Wol, he said, aged 32, native of Battambang province, former farmer, member of the Khmer Rouge "Angka" since 1970. His wife sat on a mat by a log holding their 4-month-old baby. "Moving around like this is a real problem when you have a child this young," he said with a laugh.

Conversation turned to a comparison of watches. Wol wore an old and bulky Omega, which he took off for inspection. Other soldiers who had wandered over to listen pulled up their sleeves to reveal similar possessions, apparently Phnom Penh booty distributed to loyal servants of the revolution. Collective property or not, one watch was offered for sale.

There was one other small talk. Wol sometimes translating for the others, who seemed interested in what their foreign visitor had to say. There also was some discussion of the war and politics. Several days earlier, Wol said, he and his family had left their camp in Cambodia. "We had no house, just a spot in the forest like this," he walked into Thailand in response to Vietnamese probes.

What were his plans for the future? He gave — with apparent sincerity, as if no other were conceivable — the standard answer one hears from Khmer Rouge soldiers and cadres: "When the Vietnamese withdraw, we will go back."

Had he ever thought of settling in a third country? First, the concept of third country had to be explained. Then his answer was immediate: "How can we think of going elsewhere when the Vietnamese are in Cambodia? They kill babies!" he gestured at his child — "and old people." And if the war did end, no one would want to leave a country with so much good farmland.

The statements delivered in measured tones and without irrational hatred. Wol matter-of-factly said that the Vietnamese had killed many members of his family, "I have no brothers or sisters left. The wife and child are my only family."

It is clear that many civilians would desert the soldiers if given the chance. Journalists repeatedly have been approached by people complaining of Khmer Rouge oppression and asking for help to escape. The Thai government recently began moving refugees to more permanent camps, and many civilians are expected to take the opportunity to apply for acceptance to the United States and other countries of resettlement.

But on the hill the sentiment is different. The cause that has brought year after year of unspeakable hardship seems to have bred an inflexible loyalty in Wol and many soldiers like him.

Paper Says Britain Pardoned 2 Who Were Exposed as Soviet Spies

LONDON, Oct. 28 (UPI) — Two distinguished Britons who were top Soviet spies were pardoned and given important jobs in Britain today, introducing the first installment of a book on Soviet recruitment of upper-class agents in Britain.

The two men, who are not identified beyond their espionage code names "Basil" and "Maurice," belonged to the same ring as spies Guy Burgess, Donald MacLean and Kim Philby, the Sunday newspaper said.

The book, "The Climate of Treason," by Andrew Boyle, a former news executive of the British Broadcasting Corp., says that the two distinguished themselves in public life while serving as Soviet agents during the Cold War. They did not confess until cornered by U.S. and British security services. "The acts of treason were, remarkably, rewarded with free pardons," The Observer commented.

"Basil" was a nuclear physicist who worked on the first atomic bomb, it said. "The CIA discovered he was passing secrets through MacLean to the Russians and promptly forced him to become a double agent. He was pardoned and granted American citizenship. 'Basil' has until recently been employed in the United States." The newspaper said Mr. Boyle refrained from disclosing the man's identity because it was feared he would commit suicide.

"Maurice," the newspaper said, was an official in British intelligence who tipped off MacLean that the security forces were closing in on him, enabling MacLean to escape to Russia with Burgess in 1951. "Maurice" confessed to treason six years later because he feared a homesick Burgess would return to London and expose him. The Observer said. "Amazingly, he was pardoned."



A Cambodian refugee with one leg hobbles on crutches across the border into Thailand to escape the fighting in Cambodia and to look for food. The man carries rations in the cloth bags.

Kurds Reported to Battle Iran Troops in Northwest

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Oct. 28 — Kurdish insurgents battled government guardsmen today in the northwestern town of Bukan, the Pars news agency reported. Two guardsmen were reported wounded.

The guardsmen were besieged by Kurds who were positioned on rooftops and inside houses, the agency said.

The Tehran Times reported today that the Kurds were controlling all government buildings in Mahabad and had set up a Kurdish revolutionary court in the local headquarters of the revolutionary guardsmen.

The guardsmen and army troops were confined to their barracks and were fired upon every time they ventured into the city, according to the report.

Meanwhile, a union of Iranian oil

workers has threatened to cut oil supplies to the United States if Washington refuses to extradite the deposed Shah to face trial in Iran, the Tehran Times said. The Shah arrived in New York last week for cancer treatment.

The state-run National Iranian Oil Co. spokesman was not available to comment on the report.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, leader of the revolutionary government, has denounced Iran's relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, saying that it would be in Iran's interest to build "a wall of China between the West and the East."

"Do not imagine that our relations with the United States and the Soviet Union are in our interests," the ayatollah said in a weekend speech. "This is like the relationship between a lamb and a wolf."

Killing Prompts Protest Against Basque Militants

From Agency Dispatches

ZUMAYA, Spain, Oct. 28 — With shouts against the Basque separatist organization ETA, several thousand persons demonstrated here today to protest the assassination of a non-Basque Socialist worker who lived in this Basque town near San Sebastian.

German Gonzalez, a 34-year-old photographer who last week openly canvassed for approval of Thursday's referendum on autonomy, was shot and killed by two men yesterday. The killing was claimed by an ETA commando group.

The demonstration was organized by the Socialist General Workers Union to protest what it said was an action "against the working class." The group called the killing a "fascist act" against the statute for Basque home rule.

"These ETA barbarians want to turn the Basque country into another Ulster," said Ramon Rubial, a Basque member of Parliament and president of Spain's Socialist Workers Party, which Mr. Gonzalez supported. A Basque nationalist member of Parliament, Marcos Viscaya, said: "This attack could well be a declaration of war against the majority of Basque people."

In San Sebastian, meanwhile, a crowd of 3,000 marched through the main streets demanding amnesty for Basque political prisoners.

Soccer Fan in Rome Killed by Firecracker

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP) — A 33-year-old man was fatally injured by a firecracker launched by an unidentified soccer fan at Rome's Olympic Stadium today, police reported.

Police said Vincenzo Papparelli was hit in the left eye by a 15-centimeter-long (5.9 inches) projectile, which one police official described as "more like a home-made rocket than a firecracker." Mr. Papparelli died shortly after he was taken to a hospital.

News Analysis

Dissident Soviet Writers Wait Uneasily for Police

By Kevin Kluse

MOSCOW (WP) — Two years after Lenin died in 1924, Raisa Borzovna Lert, a young journalist eager to build a new society in the Soviet Union, joined the Communist Party.

This spring, after 53 years' membership in which her zeal finally faded to dissatisfaction and dissent, she was expelled from the party for working with other dissident Communists who espouse democratic ways.

Ms. Lert, now 73, and other writers and editors on the small, unauthorized journals of fact and opinion here wait apprehensively for the secret police at their doors.

In this country, where the Communist Party seeks to control all forms of public expression, the state has opened criminal investigations into two such journals.

One is a nonpolitical magazine of religious philosophy, literary criticism and excerpted Western writings, called, "Jews in the U.S.S.R.," a 300-page periodical that has appeared about three times a year for six years.

The other, much younger and politically adventurous, is a typewritten collection diverse political analysis and debate called *Paizki*, or *Searches*. There have been five issues in 18 months.

As is usual in such cases, the state's oppression seems out of proportion to any possible impact the two journals may have on the sensibilities, views, or aspirations of the public. The publications, typed in many duplicates on onion-skin paper and passed surreptitiously in the hardy tradition of Soviet *samizdat* (self-publishing), cannot have a circulation much greater than a few thousand people.

By instituting criminal proceedings, the state is again demonstrating the official hypocrisy that exists in the Soviet Union, which boasts of its preservation of individual liberties but ruthlessly conducts a special kind of internal guerrilla war against those who express their views openly.

The situation of each journal tells much about the reality of freedom for this nation of 263 million.

The principal editor of "Jews in the U.S.S.R.," Viktor Brailovsky, 43, a mathematician who was fired from his cybernetics job in a Moscow institute after applying to emigrate to Israel in 1972, believes that a stiffening campaign of police harassment directed against him has two purposes: to throttle "Jews in the U.S.S.R." and, more broadly, to discredit the Moscow Jewish activist community of which he is a leading member by smearing them as common criminals.

One important figure in the cultural magazine *Searches* has been arrested, allegedly for illegal trafficking in precious Russian Orthodox icons. Igor Guberman, 43, a Moscow writer of popular youth

stories that have been widely printed by official Soviet magazines, was seized Aug. 13 in Dmitrov, a town near Moscow. Mr. Guberman was well known among intellectuals here as a connoisseur and collector of icons. Police confiscated the and have searched the apartment of his friends.

Many Jewish activists say the KGB, realizing that it broke world condemnation on the Soviet Union for last year's political trial of Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, has settled on a strictly criminal case to press a suppression campaign against the Jews.

Papers Seized

Agents in the Guberman case recently searched Mr. Brailovsky's apartment, seized personal papers and accused him of complicity.

Although it is likely that more than 50,000 Soviet Jews will be allowed to emigrate to Israel and West this year, officially inspired anti-Semitism in such forms as thinly veiled, inflammatory denunciations of Zionism in the Soviet press, tighter restrictions on Jewish Jews to university and high-level employment positions, and similar measures, is increasing. Mr. Brailovsky and other Jews see these moves against "Jews in the U.S.S.R." as part of this campaign.

In the case of *Searches*, the Moscow prosecutor's office has an investigation file alleging that the journal has committed the crime of "dissemination of slanderous inventions injurious to Soviet society on the state order." *Searches*' principal editor, Pavel Yegorov, 62, has been expelled from the Communist Party and dismissed from his job as teacher of the aesthetics of design at a Moscow institute.

Police have searched the apartments of both Mr. Yegorov and Mr. Lert and raided the homes of contributors, seizing personal papers and manuscripts and making threats. Agents have grabbed suspected contributors on the street in interrogation.

The state has had success in its efforts to choke *Searches*. The issue was six months ago, and Mr. Yegorov, Ms. Lert and the others are not sure when they will be able to put out another issue.

In its five issues, *Searches* presented widely different points of view. It has included the writings of Eurocommunists, advocates of extensive private ownership, and religious believers who want to see more freedom for the Russian Orthodox church.

"It is little but an attempt to make a pluralistic journal," commented Raisa Orlova, a member of Moscow's dissident literary community. "Their group includes Christians, nationalists, Marxists, left Marxists. It is very unusual and extremely useful for my poor one try to share points of view."

Seoul Says Intelligence Chief Shot Park

(Continued from Page 1)

Officers and civilian prosecutors.

By saying that many others were being investigated, the statement implied that a widespread KCIA plot was behind the killings, but no details of the presumed involvement of others was given.

"Kim had been entrusted by the president in his handling of business," the spokesman said, leaving unanswered the question of why the president and his aide had fallen out.

There is speculation here that both Mr. Park and Mr. Cha had wanted Mr. Kim to crack down harder on student demonstrations and political opponents during the recent crisis that involved violent student riots.

"Kim had been reprimanded by the president several times for incompetence," chief investigator Chon Doo Hwan said. "There was recently talk of a reshuffle of top posts. So Mr. Kim, worried about his dismissal, committed the crime." The spokesman did not, however, speculate on what Mr. Kim could have expected to gain from his actions.

The detailed account of Friday evening, as provided in today's report:

Mr. Park, his chief secretary, chief bodyguard Mr. Cha, and KCIA chief Kim sat down to eat at 6:20 p.m. Mr. Kim and Mr. Cha began arguing. Mr. Kim left the room 30 minutes later and, as he had "pre-planned," ordered two aides: "When you hear shooting inside the room, do as you are told."

He then went to an upstairs office, got a pistol and returned to the dining room where Mr. Cha repeated some accusations against him.

At 7:30, Mr. Kim left the room to confirm that his men were ready. He returned to the dining room and called Mr. Cha a nasty name. He fired one shot each at Mr. Cha and Mr. Park: He then shot them both again.

Outside the dining room, his five aides — two bodyguards, a driver, a secretary and a protocol officer — went into action in two teams. One team killed three of Mr. Park's bodyguards in a nearby kitchen and the other killed two more guards at a nearby but unspecified location.

Mr. Kim and four of his aides used U.S.-made .38-caliber pistols.

Blast Halts Israel Trains

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (UPI) — An explosion believed set by Arab guerrillas damaged the Tel Aviv-Haifa railroad tracks today, temporarily halting train service, police said.

The fifth used an M-16 automatic rifle to make sure the bodyguards were dead.

The government report was vague on what happened after the shootings. There was no explanation of why the KCIA chief did not also kill the fourth man in the dining room, Mr. Park's chief secretary, who is a former director of the KCIA.

It said that that secretary, Kim Kae Won, made a report on the shootings to "martial law headquarters," but the timing of that report was not specified.

U.S. Dispatches 2 Planes, A Carrier to South Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

was also dispatched closer to Korea, he said.

In Moscow, facing a blunt U.S. warning against intervention and its own worries over the fate of the SALT-2 treaty, the Kremlin seems certain to exercise caution in dealing with the South Korean crisis.

"Any evidence of Soviet conniving in the North and South would go down the drain," said one source. "The Soviets are quite aware of this."

The swift U.S. troop alert and the Carter administration's unequivocal words made clear to Moscow that grave consequences could flow from any connivance with North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung to seek advantage from the assassination of Mr. Park.

There are other reasons for the Kremlin to practice restraint. The Russians have seen and bitterly commented on the reaction in the U.S. Senate over any tensions in the bilateral relationship. The controversy over Soviet troops in Cuba showed how the treaty, a cornerstone of President Leonid Brezhnev's foreign policy, can be hostage to those tensions.

Soviet Instincts

The Brezhnev leadership has consistently shown conservative instincts in approaching unexpected events in sensitive areas such as the Korean Peninsula. Major armed conflict between North and South would draw in U.S. forces, with likely disastrous results for superpower relations. Western observers agree that the Russians know this very well and will move cautiously as a result.

Moscow's greatest worry may center on any independent moves by Mr. Kim such as armed raids to deepen the crisis with the aim of drawing the great powers into a confrontation. But such a possibility seems remote and, in any event, the Soviet Union appears certain to oppose it in the strongest possible terms.

Moscow's influence in Pyongyang has waned in the years since

room, Mr. Park's chief secretary, who is a former director of the KCIA.

It said that that secretary, Kim Kae Won, made a report on the shootings to "martial law headquarters," but the timing of that report was not specified.

At the same time, the Krim will not miss the chance for a propaganda windfall. The news agency Tass, has suggested that the day was plotted by the United States and compared it to the assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963.

"Only the future will show whether it was a preventive act for replacing one puppet with another," Tass said. "There have been quite a few such cases in the past."

Volcker Foresees Monetary Policy Trimming Rates

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said yesterday that the board's actions to strain money growth will bring down interest rates faster than at anything else the Fed could do.

Mr. Volcker also said that the board should not be held responsible for a recession if one occurs.

Mr. Volcker said in an appearance on the ABC television program "Issues and Answers" that he had "no hesitation in saying the kinds of policies we are following will bring interest rates down quicker and lower than if we try any other approach," he said.

He also said that the mistake of overestimating the nation's money supply two weeks ago has had an effect on the board's policies. "Mistakes happen and I'm not happy about it," he said. But he said the mistake was the fault of a market, not that of the board, and was not a factor in any decision the board has made about the economy.

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Some Papers Report It

Prepared Speech Attacks Carter; Kennedy Scraps It

By T.R. Reid

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., gave half a dozen speeches around the Northeast last week, but the most instructive of the lot was a speech he failed to make.

The nonspeech was a fairly routine criticism at President Carter's economic policies. To most people prepared text probably would not seem a big deal, but to "experienced political observers," as campaign reporters call themselves, it was something to shout about.

U.S. Considered Chemical Arms Against Japan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI) — The United States might have used chemical or biological warfare on a small scale against the Japanese if World War II had dragged on a few months longer, according to a declassified report released today.

The report was presented on Feb. 24, 1950, to the defense secretary's ad hoc committee on chemical, biological and radiological warfare by Col. William Cressy, chief of the research and engineering division of the U.S. Chemical Corps. A copy of the document, first declassified in 1977, was made available by American Citizens for Honesty in Government, an arm of the Church of Scientology.

The report describes government efforts in the fields of chemical and biological warfare during World War II. An anti-personnel biological bomb was "brought to the point of manufacture" and a facility at the Vigo Ordnance Plant near Terre Haute, Ind., was ready to manufacture the weapon, the report says, adding, "It was believed that this bomb would have been effective, but it was known to be grossly inefficient."

The report dealt with preparations for the eventual military use of bacteria or other living organisms, their toxic products, or chemical plant-growth regulators to kill people, animals or plants, or to reduce food supplies.

"Preparations for the use of certain of the chemical plant growth-inhibitors were also well in hand by V-J Day," it said. "Had the war continued a few months longer, it is believed that these agents would have found actual employment, at least on a small scale, in the Pacific Area."

U.S. Tests Cruise Missile

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI) — A General Dynamics missile was successfully tested yesterday over the Utah Test and Training Range at Dugway in the air-launched Cruise missile program, the Pentagon announced. The flight was the fifth in a 10-flight series for the missile.

last minute, but by then it already had been reported by some news organizations.

The incident occurred — or failed to occur — at a Democratic fundraising rally here Friday night, the last stop of Sen. Kennedy's first week of full-scale presidential campaigning.

For political reporters, the senator's week had been a disappointment. He took many pokes at Mr. Carter, but he did it indirectly. Mostly he used the "those who say" gambit. He would open with the phrase "There are those who say . . ." and then enunciate some position that Mr. Carter has taken. Having set forth what "those who" had said, he would proceed to rip into their positions.

For the reporter, this poses a dilemma. Sen. Kennedy probably meant Mr. Carter, but if he did, why could he not name him? This frustration seemed to be at an end when the Kennedy plane landed here Friday and the campaign staff handed out a prepared text of the speech he was supposed to give that night. In the new text Sen. Kennedy was supposed to blast not merely "those who" but now "the president" and "the administration."

"The president speaks of a decade of high inflation," the text said, "but there are peaks and valleys in that decade. And the highest peak has erupted since the present administration came to power."

Unspoken

This looked like news. On arriving at the fund-raiser, two dozen reporters clattered downstairs to call in the breakthrough. When they clattered back up, though, they discovered that Sen. Kennedy had not uttered a word of the prepared speech, substituting instead a routine demand that fuel prices be lowered in the Northeast.

Before anybody could get back to the telephones, the Secret Service herded the whole entourage off to the airplane.

Reporters are a skittish group in general, and this development brought their frustrations to the surface. Those who had filed the story felt sick about reporting something that had not happened. "I can see the presses running now," moaned a reporter from a New York paper. "They'll print 750,000 papers before I can get to a phone."

The only person on the plane who was not upset was Sen. Kennedy. He found the whole thing hilarious. "You guys'll find other jobs somewhere," he laughed, puffing on a long cigar. "Anyway, I stand by all that stuff in the text — peaks, valleys, whatever that stuff was. I'll say it sooner or later."

Other curious events came two hours later, when the plane landed and reporters finally called their editors. Some editors apparently felt the story was so good that it was not worth dropping, even though Sen. Kennedy did not say what the text had him saying.

Meanwhile, to mollify the press corps somewhat, the candidate threw a few crumbs at their feet at the end of the long night. He had been asked hundreds of times on what date he would formally declare his candidacy. Now, he said, he would answer.

"Well, it'll probably be some day before Thanksgiving," he said, and turned away in a haze of smoke.



Mayor Jane Byrne in Chicago recently with President Carter.

Chicago Mayor to Back Kennedy For 1980 Democratic Nomination

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (NYT) — Mayor Jane Byrne will endorse Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., on Tuesday for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination, her press secretary said yesterday. The endorsement would make Mrs. Byrne the first big-city mayor to support a Kennedy challenge of President Carter's re-election.

Both the Carter and Kennedy forces have courted Mrs. Byrne in the belief that she can deliver the support of the powerful Cook County Democratic machine for her favorite. Her endorsement could be vital in a state that the Carter forces have described as a probable turning point in the primaries. The March 18 primary will be the first in a Northern industrial state that is not in Kennedy's New England territory.

Party Chairman Surprised

An aide to Mrs. Byrne, confirming her decision to support Sen. Kennedy, said the senator's camp had won because because "he doesn't think Carter can win Illinois." A poll has supported this view, the aide said.

In Washington, John White, the Democratic national chairman, said he was surprised by the impending announcement. "I was aware that she had made a personal commitment to the president to campaign for him not only in Illinois but in other primaries," he said.

U.S. Sets Talks With Hassan II

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI) — The State Department announced yesterday that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher will go to Morocco tomorrow for talks with King Hassan II.

Last week, President Carter decided to seek congressional approval for the sale of advanced arms to Morocco for use against guerrillas in the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara.

The State Department said Mr. Christopher would try to encourage a negotiated settlement of the conflict. He will spend four days in Morocco, a spokesman said. The president backed the arms sale over reported objections by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Shortage of Funds Is Feared as Fuel Crunch Adds Commuters

Passenger Increase Strains U.S. Mass Transit Systems

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (NYT) — In the Philadelphia suburbs this summer, nearly 30 percent more riders than last summer swamped work-bound trains and buses. More than 31,000 commuters joined ride-sharing plans in San Antonio. And in Los Angeles, perhaps the most car-dependent of the largest cities in the United States, so many commuters have turned to public transit that the city has ordered 1,200 new buses.

All this is part of a national phenomenon associated with the energy crisis of 1979. But the growing demand for mass transit, after declining for three decades and reaching a low point in 1972, seems likely to outlive the sporadic gas shortages of this decade.

The trend is encouraging to municipal officials, who are grappling with the auto-related problems of traffic congestion, air pollution and scarce parking space. But they are worried about their aging transit equipment and fearful that their needs for large amounts of federal money to repair and expand their systems will go unmet.

Figures compiled here by the American Public Transit Association show that the gas lines of spring and summer brought about the largest increase in patronage of the decade. They also show that the growth has been uninterrupted for 25 months.

The figures for August, the latest month for which the association has a fully audited report on the U.S. transit systems, showed an 8.4 percent increase over August, 1978.

The number of riders began to rise gradually in April, said Louis Olsen, general manager of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Transit Commission. "Then it reached a crescendo," he said. The commission expected the number of users to grow by 2.5 percent this year, he said, but instead experienced an increase of 10 percent.

New York City and Chicago, with extensive transit systems of

subways, buses and commuter trains, showed increases of 6.5 percent and 6.3 percent in August over a year earlier.

Many moderate-sized cities were showing much larger, sustained gains in the year that ended last August. Hartford had a 17 percent increase, San Jose was up 31 percent, and Washington, with its subway system, had a 34-percent gain.

Gains in Suburbs

The biggest user gains in most metropolitan areas were in suburbs and outlying sections, whose commuters face the longest trips and, therefore, the greatest vulnerability to high gas prices and uncertain supplies.

Saudi Oil Price Seen Rising 40%

BEIRUT, Oct. 28 (UPI) — A leading Arab oil economist predicted today that Saudi Arabian light crude, which provides the pricing base for the OPEC cartel, will increase in price by almost 40 percent by the end of the year.

Marwan Iskandar, editor of the weekly Al-Nahar Arab Report and Memo, said that several Gulf members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would like to refrain from using oil prices as a weapon to push for a Palestinian state, but it appeared unlikely that the trend could be stopped now.

As OPEC's December ministerial meeting approaches in Caracas, the likelihood is that the price of Arabian light crude will soar from the current \$18 a barrel to \$25 by Jan. 1, Mr. Iskandar said.

Blast Kills 4 in France

MEAUX, France, Oct. 28 (Reuters) — Four persons died and another was seriously injured today when an explosion, believed caused by a gas leak, wrecked a house near this town 15 miles east of Paris, police said.

But most transit systems, whose equipment has deteriorated in an era of scarce transit funds, were hit hard by the new demands for service. The transit authority for Philadelphia is chronically short of vehicles even in good times, and its buses, and aging trolley and subway cars were swamped this summer.

To meet the demands of the 1980s, the authority says, it will need 1,400 new buses. It now has 1,235, but 20 percent or more are likely to be out of service for maintenance on a given day.

For cities where reliance on mass transit is somewhat newer, such as Los Angeles, equipment is needed not only for replacement but also for expansion.

"We have simply been passing up people," said Michael Barter, an official with the Southern California Rapid Transit District, which is planning an 18-mile rapid-rail system as well as modifications of its freeway system to better accommodate its expanding bus fleet.

Too Little, Too Late

Transit officials say that the Carter administration's pledge last month of \$1 billion a year for 10 years in new federal transit money is not only overdue, but also may be inadequate. A recent study directed by Rep. Bud Shuster, R-Pa., recommended spending eight times that amount.

"We're not doing a lot of projects because we have inadequate funding," said Bernard Ford of Chicago's Regional Transportation Authority. "We're actually getting less from the federal government this year than last. The \$10 billion is less than it appears in terms of new money. Even a billion dollars spread over the country is not so big a number as it seems."

Some transit officials said that the \$10 billion mentioned by President Carter would be a significant increase only if it is focused on bus purchases and not on rail systems, which are much more expensive and

benefit relatively few cities. Nevertheless, rail systems are being built or have been proposed in Baltimore, Miami, Buffalo, Detroit, Honolulu and Portland, Ore.

Transit officials appear eager to increase the number of passengers. Most cities are planning a variety of answers to future transportation needs, including more buses, new trolleys and "light rail systems" — streetcars that usually travel on exclusive rights-of-way.

Navy Guard Jailed

For Spying in U.S.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 28 (AP) — Lee Madsen, 24, a Navy security guard who walked out of the Pentagon with top-secret documents, has been sentenced to eight years in prison for espionage.

In statements read to the court Friday by his attorney, Madsen acknowledged giving documents to an FBI informant, but he said that he thought he was doing it to trap a criminal.

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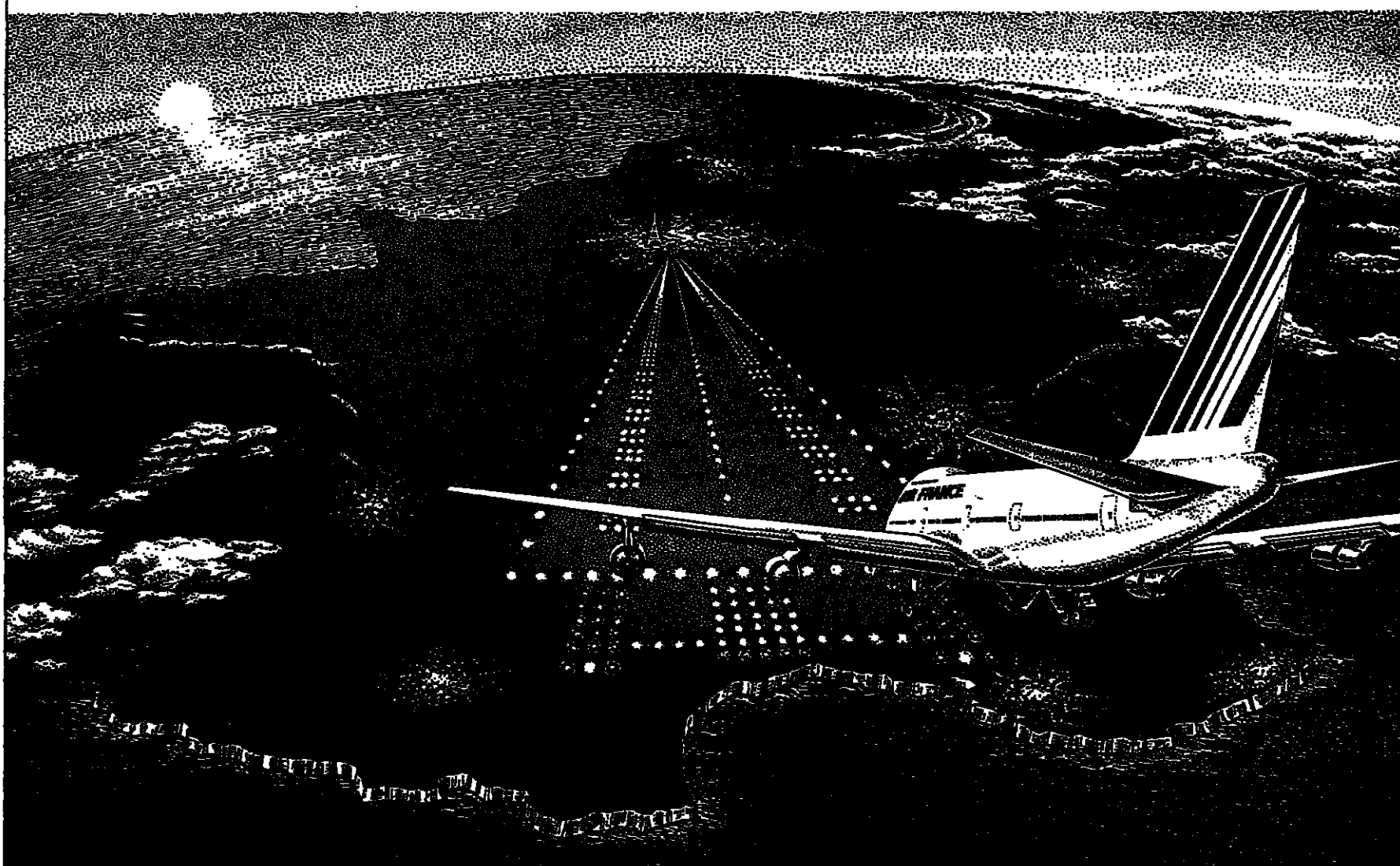
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Light Bulbs to Coffee

Economic Strains Spawn Black Market in Turkey

By Victor L. Simpson

ANKARA, Oct. 28 (AP) — Turks are turning to the black market and their own wits to obtain items ranging from light bulbs to luxury goods and even to Turkish coffee in the face of a prolonged economic crisis.

A severe shortage of foreign exchange, aggravated by strikes, hoarding and distribution problems has emptied store shelves of many everyday items and given rise to a flourishing underground economy.

Light bulbs, manufactured here with imported filaments, are in short supply. To keep their apartments lighted, Turks have been pilfering the bulbs from public buildings.

Beans used for Turkish coffee are smuggled in aboard fast boats running at night in the Black Sea or across the loosely patrolled Syrian and Iraqi borders.

Tea Replaces Coffee

Coffee sells on the black market for 1,300 Turkish lira a kilogram (\$26), about five times the official import price, purely artificial in otherwise coffee-free Turkey. Brazil stopped supplying coffee nine months ago when Turkey did not pay its bills. Strong, dark domestic tea is now the common drink in many homes.

The government of Premier Bülent Ecevit, dealing out a strong dose of austerity after coming to power in January, 1978, banned the so-called "American shops" fixtures in fashionable areas of Istanbul to satisfy appetites for electronic goods, transistors, imported choc-

olates, cigarettes and even socks. Salesmen now make the rounds regularly of offices carrying catalogs featuring the same items.

When Mr. Ecevit took office, Turkey was at the brink of bankruptcy, unable to pay \$5 billion in foreign debts that had reached maturity.

A standby agreement arranged with the International Monetary Fund paved the way for a Western emergency aid package totaling \$1.36 billion for this year and part of 1980. But Turkey first had to devalue its currency by 43 percent, a factor that economists say has contributed to Turkey's 100 percent inflation rate.

Shortages of gasoline, diesel and fuel oil result from the lack of sufficient foreign currency for Turkey to meet its oil import needs, estimated at \$2.5 billion — the country's entire export earnings.

The painful measures for economic recovery did not help Mr. Ecevit when Turks, who have waited on gas lines, went to the polls in midterm elections Oct. 14. Mr. Ecevit's leftist Republican People's Party suffered heavy losses, which led to his resignation.

There is also considerable hoarding in anticipation of rising prices. The semi-official Anadolu news agency reported one case where 450 cans of cooking oil, sent by a local government agency, turned up in a basement in another town, apparently stockpiled for black-market sale.

Adding to the country's economic woes has been a series of strikes by militant leftist unions. The Istanbul Hilton apologizes to its guests for the lack of facial tissue, noting that the only plant manufacturing it in Turkey has been shut by a strike.

Exiled Politician Returns to Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 28 (AP) — Francisco Juliao, a lawyer and former congressman who led the leftist Peasant Leagues in Brazil's poor northeast in the 1960s, has returned home after 14 years in exile.

Shortly after his arrival Friday, Mr. Juliao, who reportedly spent most of his exile in Mexico, criticized Brazil's military regime and said he would join the Brazilian Labor Party as soon as the government makes it legal.

Mr. Juliao fled Brazil after a rightist military coup in 1964. Two years later a military court condemned him, in absentia, to seven years in prison for "inciting the peasants to violence and trying to overthrow the democratic regime."

Mr. Juliao returned following a recent amnesty for thousands of exiles and political prisoners.

Japanese Volcano

Spews Smoke, Rocks

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP) — Mount Ontake, a 3,063-meter volcano that has never erupted in recorded history, today began spewing columns of smoke and small rock debris. Police barred climbers and visitors from the area.

There were no reports of damage or injuries. A meteorological observatory said the smoke probably foretold further volcanic activity. Mount Ontake has long been classified as an extinct volcano, but minor tremors have been felt in the region around the mountain in recent years. The peak is in the Japan Alps, about 225 kilometers west of Tokyo.



Security forces patrol in the aftermath of yesterday's radio-controlled bombing in Beirut.

Apparent Assassination Attempt

16 Deaths Reported in Beirut Bombing

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT, Oct. 28 — A bomb concealed in a car near the headquarters here of an armed Lebanese leftist faction exploded yesterday and killed at least 16 persons in what apparently was an attempt to kill a renegade army officer as he drove by, police said.

They said that the bomb, in a car with 88 pounds of dynamite parked near the office of the commander of the Lebanese Arab Army, Ahmed Khatib, was triggered by radio. Although his car was badly damaged, Lt. Khatib escaped unhurt.

City authorities said that 16 persons were known to have been killed in the explosion and that 22 had been wounded; the state television, however, reported 8 dead and 19 wounded.

The blast occurred in the Basta neighborhood, in the heart of the city's Muslim quarter, and was the most serious incident here in more than a month. Cars and buildings in the surrounding area were heavily damaged.

Recent Exchanges

Repeated volleys of sniper fire had closed Beirut's port for three days last week. For the past several nights, there were exchanges of artillery in the center of the city, apparently between Syrian troops and Christian rightist militia forces.

The car was parked in front of a pharmacy about 100 yards from the

headquarters of the Lebanese Arab Army, a military faction that broke away from government forces to support the leftist and Palestinian side during the 1975-76 civil war. The Syrian troops came here under an Arab League plan to supervise the cease-fire.

Lt. Khatib immediately accused the regular Lebanese Army for the bombing. Two government officers and several soldiers were reported to have been detained briefly by the dissident group, whose members are mainly Muslim and leftist.

In southern Lebanon, meanwhile, a cease-fire mediated by UN peacekeeping troops brought calm to the area after an overnight artillery duel

between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli-backed Christian militia forces, it was reported here. No details were available. Each side blamed the other for initiating the exchange.

Kuwait Fuel Aid

KUWAIT, Oct. 28 (UPI) — Kuwait has agreed to supply war-torn Lebanon with oil and gasoline to cover part of the country's fuel needs, Lebanese Oil and Industry Minister Anwar al-Sabbah said today. He said the agreement was reached yesterday in discussions with Kuwaiti officials.

Cabinet Accepts Ruling on West Bank Outpost

Israel to Seek Alternative Settlement Site

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Oct. 28 (WP) — The Israeli government said today that it will look for an alternative site for the illegal Elon Moreh settlement near Nablus on the West Bank and that it will not consider proposing legislation to circumvent a court order to dismantle the outpost within 30 days.

Although the Cabinet put off until Thursday a debate on the future of Elon Moreh, Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naoz said that the government in the meantime would seek a "proper and legal place" to which to transfer the few dozen settlers involved.

"Nobody can even think about the possibility of doing anything against such a verdict of our own court. Nobody suggested it. Nobody proposed it," Mr. Naoz said, referring to last Monday's ruling by the High Court of Justice, Israel's highest court.

The court ruled that private Arab land for Elon Moreh had been expropriated by the government for political reasons and not for compelling security needs and, therefore, is illegal.

However, Gush Emunim, the ultra-nationalist settlement movement, with the tacit backing of Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, had urged that the government present legislation to Israel's parliament, the Knesset, authorizing the seizure of private Arab land for settlements on the basis of nationalistic, instead of security, reasons.

Dodging the Issue

The Gush Emunim, in a statement today, said that moving Elon Moreh to an alternate site would be dodging the larger issue of Israel's right to settle anywhere in the occupied West Bank and would amount to an admission that all Jewish settlements in the occupied territories are illegal.

The Gush Emunim said it wants

a law passed declaring that Israel is not an occupying power and is not subject to the provisions of the Hague convention governing actions by a conquering nation in occupied areas.

Bennie Katsover, the group's secretary, said the Gush Emunim was preparing affidavits to present to the high court declaring that about 20 of its settlements were motivated by political, not security, considerations, thereby forcing the court to apply to all of them international law restricting land expropriation to military purposes.

Although neither Mr. Naoz nor Cabinet ministers today mentioned any possible transfer sites for Elon Moreh, Mr. Sharon has suggested the settlers move into Camp Horan, an army camp at the base of the Elon Moreh hill, while the army troops move to the hilltop after legally seizing the land for military purposes.

Vow Resistance

However, Gush Emunim has said that it does not want to move to Camp Horan, and Elon Moreh settlers have vowed to resist forcibly attempts to evict them.

Dayan Says He Is Satisfied His Resignation Was Right

(Continued from Page 1)

ture of the people of Gaza, but I don't want the people of Gaza to decide our future either.

Q. Do you think that it will mean peace? Do you think that the Palestinians over the years have come to the view that something less than a Palestinian state can be acceptable to them?

A. I think that they very much want a Palestinian state. And eventually they will have it — that is to say Jordan will become, no matter what you call it, you can still call it the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, but they will feel so much at home in Jordan that this will answer their aspiration for self-determination, for a Palestinian state. Jordan is getting more and more Palestinianized.

And here I have to go for a moment to another point — the Arab refugees. Now supposing that we agree about how to live together in the West Bank and Gaza the way that I said. This still does not provide the answer for the Arab refugees who are in Jordan and who are in Lebanon and who are in Syria, and some of them in Kuwait and so on. Now again I say, "Okay, let's have it your way. You have a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza — are you serious in saying that you can absorb two million refugees?"

There are always more Arabs leaving this area and going to the rich Arab countries than the other way around. . . . I am ready to bet that after five years, you will find out that more people will have left that area, for Kuwait or Saudi Arabia or even for Syria and Iraq than the other way around.

Even if there were a Palestinian state, just for the physical reasons that Gaza is half refugees, this is not the answer for their future. Then where is the answer? Just now about one million of the refugees are in Jordan, and it so happens that they also have Jordanian citizenship, because the king of Jordan provided them with Jordanian citizenship. They have jobs there. I think that instead of the refugee camps, some proper accommodation should be built for them. But otherwise, they are at home just like Jews who came from Iraq are at home now in Israel.

Q. What indications have there been on the diplomatic level or elsewhere that the Palestinians are ready for such an accommodation?

A. Because I talked to them. And although they say they are against Camp David, and their sole representative is the PLO, and they won't join the talks, at the end of the whole list of no, no, no, when you ask them, "What do you want to take place now, and not, 'What are you dreaming about?'" [even] the extreme ones say, "Number one, we have no chance to achieve our objective by military means. Secondly, they say that they want to have free trade with Israel, which I mentioned before. Thirdly, they say that they do want to achieve their aspiration, but politically."

So if the other fellow says, "I don't want to do it by military means," the only thing that you can tell him is, "Let's sit down at the table and discuss it."

So even those extremists who want a state and believe that they will get it one day, they must be saying, "Why not get that first stage? Are we better off with the Israeli military administration or would we be closer to our target if we had our elected national administrative council, if we had our own police, if we are given the choice to have some contact with the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture or not, to be on our own. What are we losing? And if we should refuse, what will the outcome be? The Israelis will stay there with all their military forces and just establish more and more settlements, so what's the point?"

Q. Did you have any influence at all on government deliberations and policy on this matter?

A. I think I had, to a certain extent, in that our proposal for autonomy; many parts of it, are really based on the concept. But where my influence stopped was on the final and permanent status of the area, and here, I think, the prime minister and his party, and the [National] Religious Party, and the concept is that at the end of the road there should be Israeli sovereignty over all the area, with a most liberal autonomy for the Arabs living

It was understood that Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, Deputy Premier Yigal Yadin and Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir are opposed to the idea of not returning the Elon Moreh land to its Arab owners.

Meanwhile, Mr. Begin's aides reacted sharply to a suggestion by former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that to annex the West Bank ultimately, and that this goal is affecting the conduct of the negotiations on West Bank-Gaza Palestinian autonomy. In a Voice of Israel radio interview, Mr. Dayan said he "couldn't be a mouthpiece for that conception."

Mr. Naoz today said, "Mr. Dayan is mistaken. No discussion has been taken in the Cabinet to annex the territories to Israel, neither today nor tomorrow. All the government decided was that, after five years with the establishment of the autonomy, when we shall be in a discussion of the final legal status of the territories, we shall suggest that Israel sovereignty be put on these territories." That policy, Mr. Naoz noted, was approved five months ago.

But the Israeli flag should be all over the area, with no ifs, ands or buts.

Q. There are some who say, after a lifetime of service to Israel, as a soldier, chief of staff, agriculture minister, defense minister, foreign minister, the only thing left for Moshe Dayan is prime minister. Can you imagine yourself becoming prime minister some day or are you now ready to bid farewell to political life?

A. I can't imagine myself as a prime minister. We shouldn't punish the Israeli people that heavily. In order to become a prime minister in a country like Israel, where election is by parties, you have to be very active in the party. That is the last thing that I wanted or did during my life. The point for me is whether I can serve and work in the country for whatever I want. So I was never in that position. And now, of all times, it's absolutely out of the question.

But what you asked about political life, I think that I am through with the active part of political life that is to say, I will not run again to be a member of the Knesset. And I don't think I'll be a minister or anything like that again. Enough is enough. I'll make my voice heard when I feel like it. Not twice a day, but for whatever influence it would have. I'll find a platform either by writing or by speaking, so I think that I'll go on expressing my view especially about these problems with the Arabs.

I'm sure that all the others are wrong and I'm the only one who is right. The only concept that will work is mine. Had it not been for me in '67, who opened the borders like that, I couldn't have ever proved that we can live with Arabs the way that we are living. Nobody imagined it. Somebody had to believe, and in order to believe in that you have to know the Arabs and to like them. And I like them.

Chinese Leader In Britain for Week of Talks

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Britain, seeking to demonstrate to China its potential as an important trading partner, welcomed Chinese Communist Party leader Hua Guofeng today with a glittering display of pomp and calls for closer ties.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Mr. Hua, who is also China's premier, at Heathrow Airport on his arrival in London from Munich for a week of talks. It is the third leg of his four-nation tour of Western Europe.

Mrs. Thatcher told Mr. Hua that his visit is a unique event, the first to Britain by a premier of China. Mr. Hua said his visit "represents a new stage of closer ties between China and Britain."

There is much common ground between China and Britain on a large number of international issues.

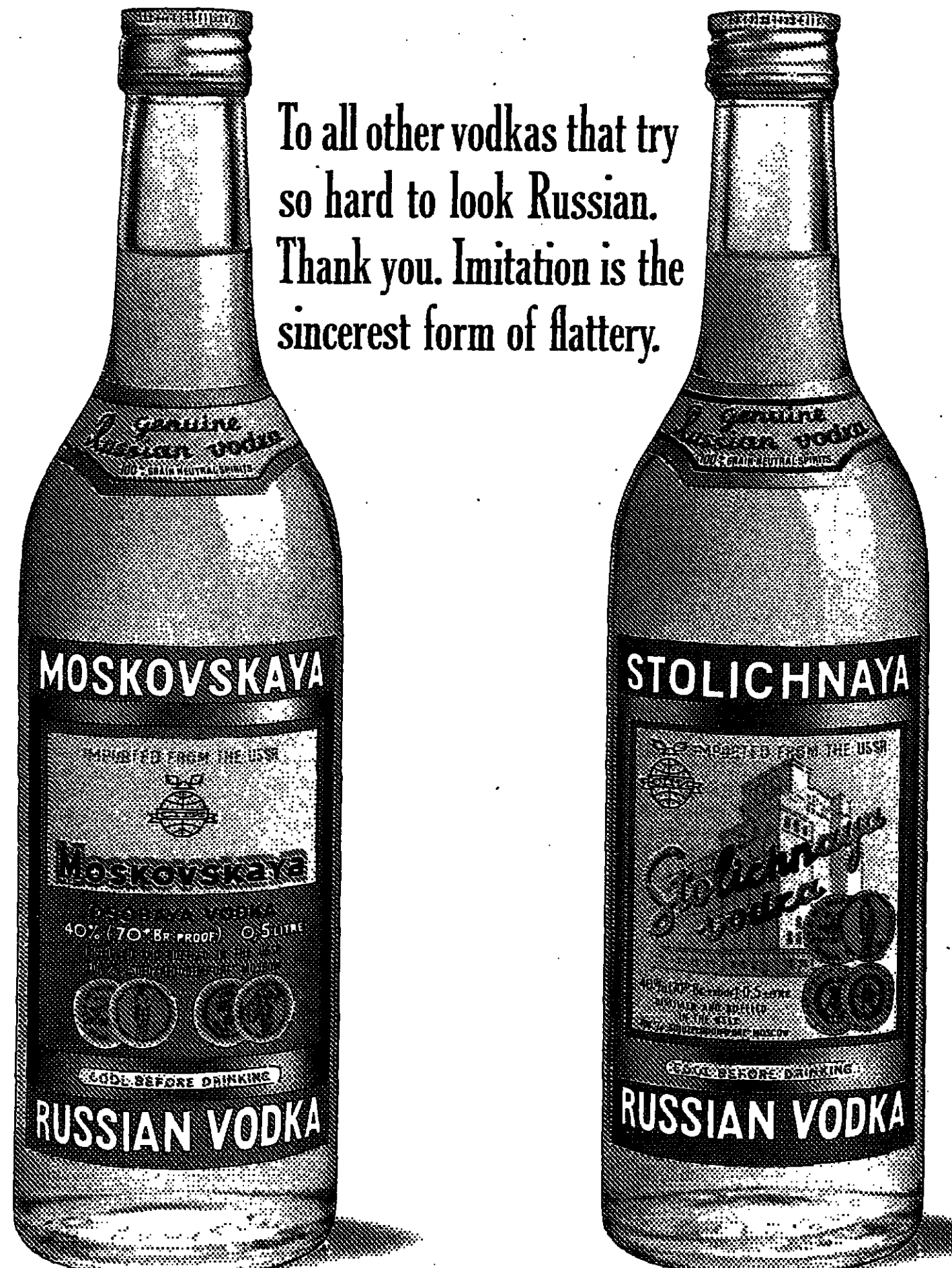
Britain's Trade and Industry Department and British businessmen are eager to sound out the Chinese on the possibilities for improved trade and the reasons for a recent slowdown in China's development plans.

Talks with Mrs. Thatcher and members of her government are expected to touch on the controversial proposed Chinese purchase of 80 to 90 British-made Harrier vertical takeoff fighters. The \$350-million deal, to which the Soviet Union has strongly objected, was delayed earlier this year after China's invasion of Vietnam. It is still being negotiated.

Rights Organization To Support Czechs

LONDON, Oct. 28 (UPI) — Amnesty International said today it had "adopted" the Czechs sentenced in Prague last week for campaigning for civil rights and would work for their unconditional release.

"We have concluded that the accused did not have a fair trial by international standards, to which Czechoslovakia is committed by treaty," the human rights organization said in a statement.



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For Possible Use Against Israel

Syria Says Russia Pledges More Arms

By Edward Cody

DAMASCUS (WP) — President Hafez al-Assad's recent visit to Moscow has overcome a yearlong strain in Syrian-Russian relations and produced new pledges from Moscow to strengthen Gen. Assad's armed forces for possible confrontation with Israel, Syrian officials say.

Their optimistic tone in describing the latest negotiations is regarded as particularly significant in light of Syrian pledges to resist Israeli raids and reconnaissance flights

over neighboring Lebanon. Syrian and Israeli jets have clashed three times since June in Lebanese skies. Fighters from both sides continue to fly regular patrols at dangerously close quarters, leading analysts here to conclude that more such dog-fights are likely.

A Syrian delegation headed by the defense minister, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, and the chief of military procurement, Maj. Gen. Assad Mokaid, is reported to be in Moscow working out military deliveries that, Syrian officials indicate, were arranged in principle during Mr. Assad's stay.

No specifics are available here on what new weaponry Syria is getting, in line with Damascus' traditional secrecy in military matters. But military analysts believe that Mr. Assad was especially seeking more Soviet fighters, particularly MiG-25s and MiG-27s, to make his air force every more of a match for the Israelis' U.S.-supplied F-15s.

9 Planes Lost

Syria's need for more sophisticated fighters with improved electronics was demonstrated in deadly terms in two dogfights pitting Syrian MiG-21s against F-15s. In the first, in June, Syria lost five planes. In the second, late last month, it lost four more. Israel reported no losses in either clash.

In addition, two Syrian MiG-23s shot air-to-air missiles at an Israeli F-4 Phantom on a reconnaissance mission over Lebanon on Sept. 19 — and missed.

Despite the losses, the Syrian government has made clear its determination to prevent Israeli jets from roaming over Lebanon or attacking Palestinian concentrations there with impunity. The government-controlled Damascus press has said Syria's air-defense umbrella now extends into Lebanon, where more than 20,000 Syrian troops have been stationed as peacekeepers since 1976. Syrian anti-aircraft batteries are visible at many Lebanese intersections.

The Syrians' highly regarded air-

defense system also is reported to have stretched westward, with installation of Syrian radar equipment in northern Lebanon and the stationing of a small number of Syrian fighters at an air base in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa valley.

In addition, the reports here say, radar installations in Syria near the border with southern Lebanon give added warning of Israeli flights northward into Lebanon.

Controlled Push

There is no indication that Syrian SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles are deployed in Lebanon, analysts here say. This would be regarded as particularly sensitive by Israel, they add, and could lead to Israeli attacks to take them out.

"The Syrians have made a decision to push, but not to push too hard," a diplomatic observer said. "They will get into a dogfight every month or so, but they don't want too many planes shot down."

Despite the one-sided scores in clashes with Israeli fighters, Syrian officers and government officials are reported to be encouraged by the shooting down of an unmanned Israeli reconnaissance plane on Oct. 7. The kill, by MiG-21s firing missiles about 50 miles north of Damascus, was seen as a demonstration of radar-tracking capability, and the MiG pilots went on Syrian television to trumpet their victory.

In addition, some Syrian officials have said that the most recent dogfight with Israeli fighters included the downing of an Israeli F-15 and an F-4 Phantom. The claim has been denied by Israel, but diplomats here say that it has served as a morale booster in the Syrian Air Force.

Flying Platforms

Mr. Assad's government is aware, however, that it is at a disadvantage against the Israelis flying F-15s aided by U.S.-made flying radar platforms. The backbone of the Syrian force is 12 interceptor squadrons with more than 200 MiG-21 fighters, according to reliable Western estimates. In addition, Syria is said to have 50 of the more advanced MiG-23s and a dozen MiG-25s. But as far as is known, the MiG-25s have not been sent up against Israeli planes and the MiG-23s only infrequently.

It was Mr. Assad's insistence that Moscow fill the weaponry gap between Syria and Israel — to establish a strategic balance after Egypt's withdrawal from the Arab Front lines — that led to the chill in relations with the Soviet Union last year.

The Syrian leader, a former pilot and air force commander, visited Moscow almost exactly a year ago in search of more sophisticated arms. But his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Hikmet Shihabi, walked out on follow-up talks several weeks later when it became apparent the Russians were not prepared to meet Syria's requests.

Friction was reported at the time between Syrian soldiers and the estimated 3,000 Soviet military advisers here. For a time, sources say, battalion-level advisers were withdrawn to higher command levels to allow tensions to subside.

Mr. Assad was miffed again last June when the Soviet Union put off his planned visit to Moscow. The Russians cited President Leonid Brezhnev's health, but the postponement, coinciding with a sectarian massacre in Syria, was interpreted as a sign that Mr. Assad was unwilling to leave amid the tension at home. The Russians nevertheless delivered about 65 T-72 tanks the sale of which had been agreed to earlier.

Congo Children Reportedly Get Training in Cuba

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP) — The Congo Republic has sent more than 1,000 children to Cuba for training periods of up to 15 years without the knowledge or consent of their parents, authoritative French sources said yesterday.

They said at least 600 of the children were between 10 and 15 years old. Some European pilots of Air Afrique charter planes taking them from Brazzaville to Havana had refused to take off because the airlift violated international regulations on the transportation of unaccompanied minors.

The sources said the children were selected for training as the future military and civilian elite of the Congo. Their parents were generally only told that the children were going to a Cuban "youth camp."

None of the parents knew the children would remain there for a decade or more, the sources said.

Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso, here for a three-day visit, said, "There are several thousand young Congolese of all ages in training in different countries, including France. I don't see anything extraordinary in the fact that there are also some in Cuba."

Of allegations that parents had not given their approval, Col. Nguesso said, "That is not even worth a denial."

Pakistan Reserves Right to Set Off Atomic Blast

By Stuart Auerbach

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Oct. 28 (AP) — President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq yesterday refused to rule out the possibility of Pakistan joining the club of nations with nuclear weapons, but he insisted that any explosion would be set off only if it were needed as part of the fight for peaceful nuclear power.

He repeatedly stated during a conference here that there was such thing as a peaceful nuclear explosion. He noted that India's 1974 explosion was for peaceful purposes, but that "we did not want to be the first to set off a nuclear explosion."

He said that a nation developing a peaceful source of energy may require an explosion that will also tell you how many grams you are short of having a nuclear weapon.

Zia might quit military. RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Oct. 28 (AP) — Gen. Zia, who earlier this month postponed national elections indefinitely, said yesterday that he might resign his military commission and rule as a civilian to remove the army from politics.

"You can't have the chief of army staff ruling the country forever," he said. "If my colleagues think I am the right man, then we will consider it."

Elections, Gen. Zia said, were a luxury that Pakistan could not yet afford. "If we can put the economy into the right lines, politics will sort itself out automatically," he said.

Gen. Zia said he was sure of the international controversy over the direction of Pakistan's nuclear program. The United States and other Western nations have insisted that the program is aimed at the development of atomic weapons.

Government officials, however, insist that Pakistan's atomic power is to gain energy efficiency.

An explosion by Pakistan — estimated by U.S. intelligence experts to be three to five years off — would leave the two most powerful nations on the South Asian subcontinent, India and Pakistan, with the ability of making atomic weapons.

Through relations between the nations, which were united until 1947, are at a high point, and Pakistan have fought wars since they gained independence. U.S. officials fear that a Pakistani nuclear capability will have a destabilizing effect on the subcontinent.

A nuclear explosion by Pakistan would make it harder for the United States to control the spread of nuclear weapons in the world.

S. experts say that the nuclear program that Pakistan is running at a cost of several hundred million dollars near Kahuta, miles from here, is not justified by its program to build reactors would use the fuel.

It is as if Pakistan decided to use the fuel supply from the oil refinery to gas pumps before building a single car," a U.S. expert in Washington said.

More bothersome to U.S. experts is the fear that Pakistan's planned nuclear enrichment plant will turn nuclear material that can be used for atomic weapons as well as for power.

Pakistan has only one reactor, built by the Canadians near Karachi, but it was closed this spring because the Pakistanis were unable to repair the necessary parts to operate properly.

While the government has approved construction of a multi-million-dollar plant at Chashma, 150 miles southeast of here, it could take six years to build.

Gen. Zia, however, said that Pakistan would have the reactor capacity to use the enriched uranium that the plant would produce.



At a news conference Saturday in Rawalpindi, President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq declares that Pakistan retains the right to set off a nuclear explosion in its search for atomic power.

Government Troops Bottled Up

Afghan Rebels Fight Army, Each Other

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (WP) — The battle started, one recent moonlit night, with curses about the unnatural sex life of women in the family of President Hafizullah Amin, followed by the crackle of rifle fire by rebel tribesmen against the Afghan garrison at Gardez.

The garrison's troops replied with obscenities against women in the rebels' families, followed by volleys from their Soviet-made Kalashnikov automatic weapons. Forty minutes later, the army's Soviet-supplied artillery began firing from the garrison at the rebel positions.

A tape recording of the battle was brought here by a Pakistani journalist who had slipped over the border to cover the rebels. To observers here of the year-old rebellion by Moslem tribesmen against the Soviet-backed government, the tape's most significant part was the long time — two and a half hours — it took for the garrison's guns to zero in on rebel positions.

The artillery started about 10:40 p.m. — 40 minutes after the first curses and shots; it was not until 1:05 a.m. that the guns got the range. "If Soviets were firing the guns," commented one observer, "NATO has nothing to worry about."

It is more likely, however, that all the fighting was done by Afghan soldiers and that the time it took to get the big guns on-target is an indication both of the toll the rebellion and political purges have taken on the army and of the poor training of the soldiers still fighting for the government.

In the Gardez battle, which ended at about 3 a.m., seven rebels were killed and 17 wounded — all by artillery. One of the wounded showed up at a makeshift rebel hospital here with a shattered arm after being transported by camel for six days over mountain trails.

Typical. According to observers here, the battle was typical of the fighting going on throughout Afghanistan. In these battles — uncoordinated by any central rebel authorities — at least five different groups have been attacking garrisons in remote areas of the country. The battles keep government troops bottled up in their outposts, supplied only by Soviet-made helicopters; access roads are unsafe.

Even the major roads connecting Afghanistan's largest cities are considered unsafe for travel. Rebels continually ambush armed convoys along the roads between the capital of Kabul and the cities of Kandahar and Herat.

Kabul's main link to the outside world — the road through the Khyber Pass to Peshawar — is open most of the time. But rebels cut it for a few days more than a week ago by dynamiting three bridges.

But when the rebel groups are not fighting government troops they are battling each other — sometimes over ideological differences, but most often over what one observer here called "just for power and guns."

A striking example of such internal fighting is being cited here for having shaken up the fighters all over eastern Afghanistan — and for perhaps making it more difficult for Afghan officers to turn over their men and arms to anti-government forces.

In this incident, Abdul Raul, commander of the garrison at Asmar, decided to switch sides, bringing with him 1,200 armed troops, two helicopters and the heads of the provincial governor and his top Soviet advisers — who had been lured into the garrison and killed just before the defection.

The commander was persuaded to join a rebel group, Jamiat-Islami, headed by Burhanuddin Rabbani. But, a source here said, the radical Moslem group Hezbi-Islami headed by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar attacked Jamiat-Islami forces for the weapons.

A Hezbi-Islami official denied a battle had taken place between the rival groups, but a third rebel group, the Afghanistan-Islamic Nationalist Revolution Council headed by Pir Syed Ahmed Gailani, confirmed the source's account.

Whether or not the story is true in all its details, it is a vivid illustration of how the differences between the rebel groups here and in Afghanistan prevent a unified push against the Kabul government.

In August, according to a number of sources here, a group of Saudi Arabian businessmen were reported to have offered millions of dollars to the rebels if they would unite. They formed a group, called the Treaty of Unity of Islam, but it broke up within weeks and the Saudi money never came.

The Hezbi-Islami group is the hardest for the other groups to deal with, according to sources here. Mangal Hussain, a spokesman for Hezbi-Islami who was educated as an agriculturalist in England, said his group wants to turn Afghanistan into an Islamic state. If the Moslems seize power and the present government falls, he said, "Quite honestly, we will kill them."

Mr. Gailani's group, on the other hand, is more Western oriented. Its spokesman, Mr. Gailani's nephew, Hossain Gailani, and Mohammed Akim, a Colorado-educated former Afghan UN diplomat, say they want to see "a modern Afghanistan."

"We are nationalistic," said Mr. Akim. "We believe in democracy. Other groups want to see a different Afghanistan, a backward Afghanistan. They do not believe in a modern Afghanistan."

—STUART AUERBACH

Hostage Talks Stalled

Salvadoran Leftists Killed Outside Occupied Ministry

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 28 (AP) — Unidentified gunmen shot and killed four leftists yesterday at a barricade outside one of two government buildings where three Cabinet ministers and about 300 other hostages were being held by their comrades, police and militants said.

4 Killed, 23 Hurt By 2 Quakes in Central America

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 28 (UPI) — Two strong earthquakes struck Guatemala and El Salvador yesterday, toppling buildings, killing four persons, injuring at least 23 and causing widespread panic, initial reports said.

The reports said the earthquakes killed 4 persons in El Salvador and injured 20 others when their houses collapsed. Three persons were injured in San Jose, 72 miles south of the capital of Guatemala City — also in collapsed houses, officials said.

The twin quakes, which occurred about three hours apart and were located in the Pacific Ocean, measured between 6.3 and 6.7 on the Richter scale.

Thousands of panic-stricken residents of Guatemala City and San Salvador ran into the streets when the first quake struck. A spokesman for the El Salvador Seismological Institute said the quake lasted 35 seconds and was followed by numerous aftershocks.

Tremor in Japan. TOKYO, Oct. 28 (UPI) — An earthquake measuring 5.6 on the Richter scale jolted Tokyo and neighboring provinces today, but there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

Meanwhile, negotiations by the new civilian-military revolutionary junta appeared stalemated. The junta succeeded Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero's rightist regime, which was overthrown in a military coup Oct. 15.

A spokesman for the Popular Revolutionary Bloc said the gunmen aimed submachine-gun fire at the Labor Ministry building as they sped by in several cars. The four victims were among a small group of leftists operating a barricade at the entrance of the Labor Ministry. The bloc blamed the attack on "fascist military tyranny."

Three men and a woman identified as members of leftist groups were killed, said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified. He said there were unconfirmed reports that four activists were wounded.

Police confirmed the attack but an official said the identity of the assailants could not be determined immediately.

About 1,000 bloc members and activists from other leftist organizations seized the Labor and Economy Ministry buildings on Wednesday. Their hostages include Labor Minister Gabriel Gallegos Valdes, Economy Minister Manuel Hinds and Planning Minister Adalberto Hart Denke.

The leftists are demanding pay increases, a lowering of food prices by up to 50 percent on some items, information about alleged missing persons and the release of political prisoners they claim are held by the government.

The powerful bloc and a number of other leftist organizations oppose the junta, which they claim is a continuation of the Romero regime, and have been urging "a popular revolution" to install a Marxist government here.

Street battles on Thursday between leftists and junta supporters injured 20 persons, police said.

Pope Appeals for Human Rights, Cites Latin America, Cambodia

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 28 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II today made an emotional appeal for human rights, citing troubling situations in Argentina, Chile, Cambodia and Czechoslovakia. The call came during a noon blessing to about 70,000 persons who defied heavy rains to gather in St. Peter's Square.

The pope said a constant theme of his recent meetings with Latin American bishops has been the plight of missing persons, particularly in Argentina and Chile — countries singled out by human rights organizations because of the disappearances of thousands who opposed their governments.

"Let us pray that the Lord comforts those who don't have any hope of embracing their loved ones again," the pope said. "We share fully in their sadness and hope that these problems can be clarified not only for the good of the families involved but also for the good and internal peace of that community so dear to us."

"We call for speeded up news on all those in jail, a rigorous adherence to the law and respect for the physical and moral person, even those who are guilty or accused of offenses," he said.

The pontiff said he was also worried about Cambodia, "a country in which recent events have caused hundreds of thousands of victims and refugees. . . . Let us pray that this situation comes to an end and that there also is an end to the tortures that strike our brothers who are mainly not Christians but nevertheless our brothers and children of God like us."

The pope also said he could not "remain indifferent to the repercussions around the world to the trial at Prague, Czechoslovakia, last week that concluded with sentences criticized by political, cultural and social groups from nations of differing tendencies. I bring this up because Czechoslovakia is a country particularly close to my heart. . . . I would hope that news from it be such as to motivate recognition and respect from everyone."

London Unveils Reform to Relax Controversial Lid on State Secrets

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — The government has unveiled legislation to reform Britain's controversial Official Secrets Act, while making clear that it has no plans to adopt a U.S.-style freedom of information act as demanded by anti-secrecy campaigners.

The Protection of Official Information Bill would repeal the current Section 2 of the 1911 Official Secrets Act, under which unauthorized disclosure and publication of even trivial official information is an offense.

Government officials said they expect the bill, which was made public Friday, to become law by next summer. It would lift the secrecy from a wide range of official information considered classified, including many nonsecurity Cabinet documents and currency data.

But the key areas of defense, communications with other governments, security, intelligence, authorized wiretaps and interception of mail, law enforcement and confidential industrial material would remain secret.

The bill provides for documents to be classified by unidentified "responsible authorities." Anyone who discloses classified material would risk a two-year prison sentence and an unlimited fine.

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PHILIPS

Park Chung Hee

Finally, President Park Chung Hee of South Korea lost power — and his life — as he had held it for 18 difficult years: by force. He was shot while having dinner with the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, one of the chief props of his rule, and the official report is the KCIA director shot Mr. Park. He had survived, or so it seemed, the latest wave of popular unrest, emerging, if anything, even stronger after the parliamentary opposition's quixotic protest of quitting its seats. A chastened Carter administration, easing its earlier human rights emphasis, had just declared it would let nothing get in the way of security considerations in future dealings with Seoul. Mr. Park looked set.

Mr. Park was not a popular man in the United States. His granite features, a kind of stereotypical military manner and his authoritarian political style encouraged the suspicion that he exploited fears of Communist North Korea's hostility to win American tolerance for his own repressive rule. Yet he won a following at home by making South Korea one of the undoubted economic successes of the developing world. Even his bitterest foes agreed, to their own political detriment, that North Korea's consummate hostility did in fact make a vigilant anti-communism Seoul's only feasible stand.

It would be nice to think that President

Park's death creates the first real opening in 18 years for the political opposition. Unfortunately, the fact that his rule ended not as the climax to a political protest but rather in a gangland-style scene suggests that a harsh insiders' power struggle for the immediate succession may take place and that the winner of it will lack an evident popular mandate.

But here the United States may conceivably play a helpful role. Its first reactions — to put American troops on alert and to warn North Korea not to exploit the confusion — were meant to keep things calm. As Koreans start to untangle a political system and constitution designed for the arbitrary requirements of one man, Mr. Park, Washington should look for effective ways, necessarily modest ones, to move the politics of its long-time ally in the direction of openness. Later on, with a new government's cooperation, it may be possible to explore ways to ease the tensions that have long riven the Korean Peninsula.

It is silly to say that it was only President Park who kept South Korea from fulfilling the democratic promise the United States has held out for it. It would be equally wrong to say that a fair measure of representative government is incompatible with the culture, and the security situation, of Seoul.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Opiates of the People

The International Amateur Athletic Federation announced last week that seven Eastern European women athletes — from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Romania — were found to have taken anabolic steroids and were therefore suspended from international competition. If the bans run as long as they usually do, these seven women will miss the 1980 Moscow Olympics. That should have a profound effect on at least one Olympic event, since three of the seven — and the correlation should not surprise you — are currently the first, second and third fastest women in the world in the 1,500-meter run.

Drugs in sports is nothing new. Nor is the use of anabolic steroids — synthetic derivatives of the male sex hormone, testosterone — to increase weight and muscle mass. But the use of these drugs by women is a very recent phenomenon. Ever since the extraordinary performance of East Germany's women athletes in the 1976 Olympics, a controversy has raged over how widespread the use of this drug is, though even the complete layman couldn't help but be suspicious of the size and shape of the East German women swimmers who paraded one after another to the winner's stand in Montreal. One year later an East German woman shot-putter was disqualified from the European track and field championships for having taken the steroids, and the year after that the Russian gold medalist in the women's pentathlon at the same event was similarly found guilty. This year an East German sprinter defied,

bringing with her pills that were found to be anabolic steroids. She told of having been forced to take the pills and of being punished when she refused to continue taking them because of their frightening side effects.

There is no question that anabolic steroids work. They can improve athletic performance by a small percentage, and in world-class competition that can mean the difference between first place and last. But the lasting effect on the athletes, especially women athletes, is unknown. There is also no question that just about everybody — athletes included — would prefer to witness competition between undrugged athletes. But nobody knows how to break the cycle: It is terribly difficult for serious competitors to abstain so long as they believe their opponents are on the pill.

Many athletes fear that because drug taking is so much more prevalent among Eastern European athletes, testing for drug use in Moscow will be lax. That is why Grete Waitz, the astonishing Norwegian runner who won last week's New York marathon in less time than half of the male winners of the Olympic marathon, says she is not interested in the Olympics: "You know Russia and other East European countries will do anything to win the gold medal. The only thing I can do is train and run." Unfortunately, as long as gold medals are viewed by some as evidence of the superiority of one form of government, that will not be enough.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Burst of Aid for Cambodia

Many Cambodians have starved to death while the United States and the rest of world worried about which government rightfully represents them. Now, at last, President Carter has shown a practical desire to help with a pledge of \$70 million for aid.

Even this belated response managed to get caught up in presidential politics. Sen. Kennedy, speaking from a Congress not exactly brimming with humanitarian concern, condemned the administration for being tardy. Moments later, the president announced the new aid pledge.

About \$10 million of Carter's aid package would go to Thailand, to which hundreds of thousands of Cambodian refugees have fled. The rest — including \$30 million already authorized by the House — would be for direct relief in Cambodia, mostly through the International Red Cross and Unicef, which have had some success in persuading the Vietnamese-backed authorities in Phnom Penh to admit them. And beyond the Carter package may come an even larger, volunteer effort. Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, has announced that religious and refugee groups will try to raise more than \$100 million.

Money is not the whole answer. There are technical and political obstacles to getting food and medicine into Cambodia. Once the men who try to govern there agree to let aid

in, there is the problem of distribution in a country of broken roads, trucks and even bodily strength. Something can be learned from the rough and ready tactics of the private aid groups and Unicef. While Washington held out for guarantees of delivery, they flew in, talked to officials, toured the devastated countryside — and distributed some food. They were not very demanding about precisely where it would go. They knew it would be spread around.

That seems to be the only humane way to proceed. The huge airlift proposed by Heschburgh and others would not be possible until the supplies can be handled better on the ground. The first airborne missions, however, could determine whether more trucks and other equipment would help. Convoys of trucks from Thailand might be able to move toward the Cambodian enclaves held by the deposed forces of Pol Pot. But the presumed obstacles cannot be dealt with until the money is at hand and the rice, penicillin and other goods are ready to roll.

What the situation in Cambodia requires is quite simply a burst of aid, imaginatively given. Only the administration can coordinate the humanitarian energies now released. Ships, planes and trucks full of food converging on Cambodia would exert a heavy pressure on the cynical men who rule that terrorized land.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

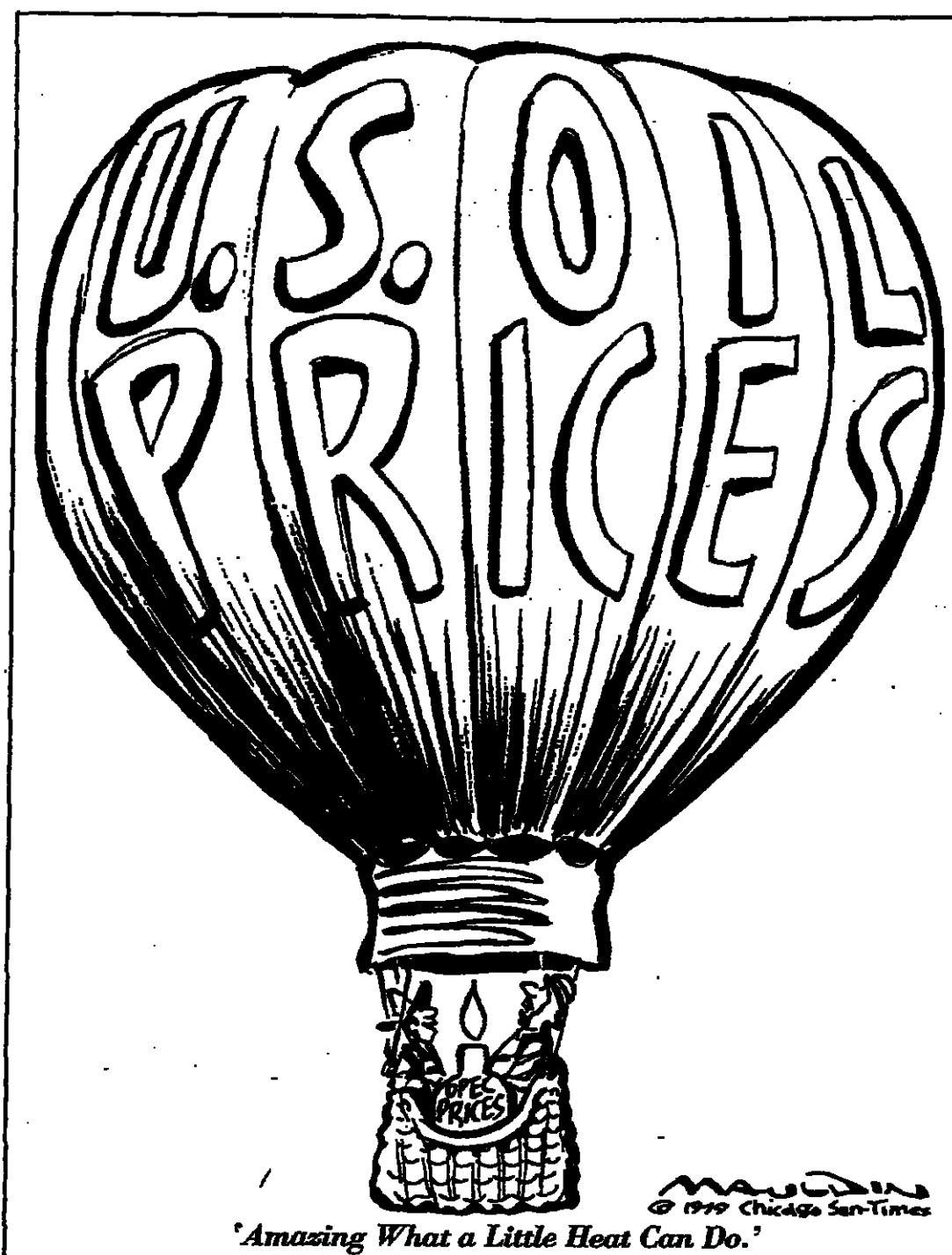
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 29, 1904

NEW YORK — The greatest natural phenomenon, the sublime cataract in the world, has been discovered in South America. It is the falls of Igazu, infinitely greater than Niagara Falls. Their existence was intimated at the recent Congress of Geographers, held at the World Fair in Chicago, and their discovery will mark forever the first years of the twentieth century. Geographers have not known before of the splendid cataract, for it is concealed in an almost impenetrable forest, 1,000 miles by boat from the nearest town of size. In the last 70 miles of its course, the Igazu River is the boundary between Brazil and Argentina.

Fifty Years Ago
October 29, 1929

NEW YORK — Stock prices collapsed in a new break in Wall Street today. Coming when the market was in an enfeebled condition, it found prices more vulnerable than last week. The collapse left Wall Street traders wondering where it was going to end. There seemed to be much conjecture as to whether the banks would again come to the aid of stocks or whether they were content to have interrupted the decline merely to prevent the collapse from getting out of line. It seemed as if all the fine statements of Thursday and Friday, instead of completely restoring confidence, had made some persons skeptical and given alarm.



'Amazing What a Little Heat Can Do.'

Taking the Rap for the Brigade

by McGeorge Bundy

NEW YORK — As I have learned more about the Soviet brigade in Cuba and heard alarm expressed over some unprecedented and novel violation of the Monroe Doctrine, it has slowly come home to me that this whole noncrisis is my fault.

Just 17 years ago last week, while I was the national security assistant at the White House, we had a real crisis over Soviet activity in Cuba. It had to do with nuclear missiles. The missiles were taken out, and a bit later the Russians also removed some light bombers that could have carried nuclear weapons over the United States. Moscow gave assurances that it would keep such weapons — we called them "offensive" — out of Cuba, and we gave assurances against any invasion.

"Offensive" was clearly understood to mean "nuclear-capable." A similar understanding of what did and did not matter governed the resolution of a later Soviet attempt to establish a facility for nuclear-capable submarines. The small fuss over MIG-23s last year was resolved on the same basis.

As part of the missile buildup, the Russians placed a number of ground-force units in Cuba. At the time, we estimated total Soviet troop strength at 22,000; Fidel Castro has said lately that it was 40,000; for all I know, he is right. We thought the units ought to go home — after all, there were no missiles left to guard. Once or twice we even called them "unacceptable." Most of them did leave, but we neither required nor got a pledge that all would go. In due course, the intelligence community decided that only a few small training units were left, and we happily accepted this judgment.

The truth is that we did not think small numbers of Soviet ground forces in Cuba were a serious matter. We did not see how they could threaten the United States or any other country in the hemisphere. The continuing Soviet presence did make good copy for speeches about our softness from Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller, so it was bore. The remaining units did illuminate Fidel Castro's embarrassing dependence on Moscow, but that only made them an asset in demonstrating that dependence (as they still are). We stopped worrying about them.

When the White House stops worrying about a problem, there is a natural tendency for the intel-

gence community to relax a little, too. Ideally, of course, the Central Intelligence Agency and its related agencies would maintain total vigilance at all times everywhere. But in fact, like other people, the intelligence community usually has more on its plate than it can handle. Only the most important problems get top-flight attention, and in the nature of things the definition of what is important usually comes from "higher authority."

So it was the fault of the administration, not of the intelligence community, that the size and functions of the few thousands of ground troops left in Cuba by 1963 or 1964 seemed to be a priority problem. Even in retrospect, I cannot make this matter presidential in size, so I have to conclude that there was a staff failure — which means mostly me.

As new political attention was given to this problem last summer, the intelligence community renewed its own close attention, and pretty soon it found the famous brigade, a unit of about 2,600 men. Understandably, the first reaction in Washington — and still more in Idaho — was that something new and startling had happened. More recently, the president, quite rightly, has cooled things down, but some fever seems to persist elsewhere. Meanwhile, the excellent professionals of the community have been doing their best to see where the brigade came from and how long it has been there. They touch hypersensitive nerves when they suggest that it might have arrived while a later assistant was serving other presidents, so it seems only decent to confess my own belief that the real trouble began still earlier.

The odds are very strong that there were some Soviet ground-force units in Cuba — training or combat — all the way through. No doubt the numbers went down and up, and apparently at some point the units were organized into a small brigade, with a colonel in command. The equipment, or some of it, was probably modernized, and I don't find it hard to believe that these units have stopped training Cubans.

My bet, indeed, is that the Cubans today are often better trained than the Russians; certainly they have more battlefield experience. And as far as I can tell, the only thing that distinguishes a so-called

combat force is that the former trains only itself.

So it is all our fault, mine and my staff's. The only question that remains is whether, just possibly, we were responding sensibly to a correct command judgment shared by both of the presidents of our time.

McGeorge Bundy, national security adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, is professor of history at New York University. He was one of 15 experts invited to Washington to advise President Carter about how to deal with the problem of the Soviet brigade in Cuba. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Kissinger's Remarkable Report

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Henry Kissinger has written a 4-pound book (1,521 pages) at a little over \$5 a pound, which is in keeping with the inflationary trend of these days, but the view here is that it is the most remarkable insider's political memoir of our time.

That is really a rather modest compliment, for most books written by or for our highest officials usually make more money than sense, and are almost as deficient in historical perspective as they are in literary distinction.

Kissinger's "White House Years" is unusual in several respects. He wrote it himself — an original idea in Washington. It is written in clear and muscular English prose — may be because, as a German, he began, when he was an immigrant boy, with respect for the English language, and mastered its grammar, poetry and even its subtle wit.

Also, Kissinger almost avoided, but not quite, the temptation of most high officials and their ghosts to try to prove that they never made a mistake, or if they did, it was somebody else's fault. His explanation of the bombing of Cambodia, which contributed to the unbearable tragedy of that silent and amiable people and their children, has not convinced even his most devoted friends.

But that is only one part of Kissinger's report on his White House years. He has been almost recklessly frank in reporting, with the utmost precision, the problems placed before the United States during the time when he was in the White House; the tangles and dilemmas and even the mistakes.

His story of the anatomy of this book is interesting. When Kissinger left the State Department after the election of President Carter, he went to Acapulco with a footlocker full of books. "You have to remember," he told me, "that I hadn't read an unclassified serious book for eight years."

De Gaulle Model

In the footlocker, he had most of the presidential memoirs, beginning with General Grant's, which he still regards as the best. Also the memoirs of Churchill, De Gaulle, Adenauer — which he read in German — former Secretary of State Acheson, and the books of the British Prime Ministers Eden and Macmillan.

"You understand," he said, "I'm not comparing myself to these people. I was merely looking for mod-

Congress Tackles The Interest Group

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There are no more loaded words in the current political lexicon than "special-interest group" or "single-interest lobby." Journalists and politicians who want to dispose of a viewpoint, without the bother of argument, just slap one of those labels on the adherents of that view and sit back smugly, wrapped in their own cloak of virtue.

A "special-interest" or "single-interest" group is, in fact, nothing more than a collection of individuals concerned about a particular policy of the government, whether it be peace or arms, pollution or protection. Anyone who understands and values American pluralism is bound to acknowledge the legitimacy of interest-group representation as part of the political and government process.

Yet, it is impossible to have followed the debate in the House of Representatives earlier this month on interest-group campaign contributions without recognizing the seriousness of the concern office-holders have over the growing role of these groups in financing congressional campaigns.

Encouraged by legislative actions and administrative rulings, the interest-group political-action committees (or PACs) have mushroomed in numbers, assets and political influence in the last few years. The number of PACs has almost quadrupled since 1972 and the share of House campaign funds provided by them has almost doubled. In 1978, one of every three dollars contributed to incumbent House members came from the corporate, professional, trade association, labor or ideological PACs.

Defenders of the PACs, like Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., see them as "one of the most successful vehicles available for increasing public participation in the election process." But, convenient as they may be for the individual, cause-minded giver, there is no doubt that the PACs, as a group, are what Rep. David Obey, D-Ohio, called them a "centrifugal force" tugging congressmen toward narrowly defined objectives and impeding the process of legislative accommodation by which the House must operate, if it is to function effectively at all.

Rep. Obey and Rep. Tom Railsback, R-Ill., two of the most respected members of the House, offered a bipartisan bill aimed at reducing the influence of the interest-group PACs. It would reduce the maximum allowable contribution from any PAC to a House candidate from \$10,000 to \$6,000. It also would impose, for the first time, a \$70,000 ceiling on all PAC contributions a single candidate could accept.

After spirited, intelligent debate,

the House passed the Obey-Railsback proposal by a very close 217-198 margin.

The opponents — mainly Republicans — offered some telling arguments against it. House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., said it was "nothing but an incumbent protection bill," a view which was inadvertently underlined by a rather blatant appeal from Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., to Democratic incumbents to consider their own interest in limiting PAC contributions to challengers.

Rep. Rhodes' argument — amplified by Rep. Bill French, R-Minn., and others — was that, while the PAC money goes to incumbent members, such contributions are a critical element in the budgets of many challengers. He believes that limiting the PAC may damage the challengers' chances of gaining recognition and thus reduce the competitiveness of congressional campaigns.

A particularly telling criticism was offered by Rep. Carroll Campbell Jr., R-S.C. He observed that the Obey-Railsback bill would cut the overall financial resources available for congressional campaigns at a time when serious independent studies clearly suggest that money races are already undernourished for the task of informing and motivating potential voters.

Question

Rep. Campbell asked an important question when he inquired why sponsors did not say, "Let us raise the amount parties can give, and cut back PACs."

The reason, quite evidently, that Republicans do more effective party fund-raising than Democrats and the majority party was not prepared to let the opposition profit fully from that advantage.

Conceding all these valid criticisms, however, it is worth noting that the House, after full debate did pass this bill, with two dozen Republicans providing the critical margin of votes, and at least 30 incumbents who had received over \$50,000 in PAC contributions agreeing that those contributions should be limited.

The House, as an institution made a considered decision to slow the growing influence of the interest-group PACs on House campaigns. Ironically, even though the bill as written does not affect Senate campaigns at all, there is a likelihood of a Senate filibuster being organized against it by conservative Republicans.

That is no way to resolve the serious issues, seriously weighed by the House in its decision. Whether future events vindicate its judgment or not, the House majority should not be frustrated by a Senate minority.

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els. Macmillan impressed me very much, but the one who probably influenced me the most was De Gaulle. . . . He was a good model because he defines and because he had a conceptual framework, a larger purpose and a gift of explaining how the particular problem of the day related to his philosophy and his goals."

In 1977, Kissinger spent about six weeks in Acapulco with his footlocker full of books. He lived in Puerto Marques, in a house owned by former President Aleman of Mexico. He agrees that this was not an unbearable hardship.

He had a staff of four researchers. They collected all the documents by subject and by year of the White House years, and these he read "about 12-15 hours a day." He then prepared a bibliography of the important documents and began writing little essays on people — and these vignettes remain among the real gems of his book. In December of 1977, after a bit of a struggle to get the whole book in focus, he began writing chapters.

"I wrote about a chapter a week," he says, and rewrote them four or five times. I would do one chapter in longhand, then Peter Rodman, who was my chief researcher, would check it for accuracy and another researcher, who was an expert on that particular subject, would double-check it."

Outside Scholars

Then Kissinger would send a finished chapter to two of his former State Department aides, Winston Lord and Bill Rogers, the former Latin American expert at State, and he would rewrite the chapter again, and submit this version to outside objective scholars.

The only point here is that, what-

ever anybody thinks about the decisions made in Kissinger's White House years, this is probably the most serious attempt ever made to explain the decision-making process, good or bad, and to illuminate the interplay of politics, personalities, the press and even of accident on what is finally decided.

In this sense, it is a remarkable achievement of reducing unbelievable diversity to some kind of identity that can be understood by a careful reader. Or even by a casual reader, for Kissinger has a gift of mockery, of laughing at the pretensions of Big Shots, including himself.

A Sharp Break

He has now finished six chapters of his second volume but is having a tussle with it. "You see, Volume One was sort of a linear thing in which we had a linear thing," he explains. "Volume Two deals really with catastrophe, the disintegration of executive authority. . . . There really is a sharp break at Watergate."

"The turmoil of the first term was bad as it was, was a debate about national policy and America's role in the world. The turmoil of the second term was the personal struggle of Richard Nixon and really had no relation to the policy we were trying to pursue."

The popular complaint these days is that nobody really knows what's going on in Washington, how officials here reach decisions about the things that affect people's lives. Well, Kissinger has given the best description of it I process possible. If you can hold 1,500 pages of it, it may break your back, and if you read it carefully, may break your heart, but it is worth risking both.

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Obituaries

E. Coughlin, U.S. Priest
Rebuked for Broadcasts

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT) — Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, 88, "radio priest" of the Depression, commanded a weekly audience of 9 million before being silenced by his superiors in the Roman Catholic Church, died yesterday at home in suburban Detroit.

In the Depression of the 1930s, many fiery preachers who fed upon the emotions of a disheartened U.S. populace, but none more revered by his followers than Coughlin.

From his start as pastor of a tiny church in Royal Oak, Mich., it was long before he was thunderous, warning on the radio against the evils of communism, capitalism, labor unions, Wall Street, "the international money-changers in the temple" and dozens of other targets. In short time, he had become a political power.

Gradually, Father Coughlin's sermons and his weekly magazine, *Social Justice*, which had a circulation of 1 million, became instruments of anti-Semitism. Units of the Christian Front organization, which he created, attacked Jewish institutions and businesses. "I take the line of Fascism," he said in 1936.

Charles Edward Coughlin was born Oct. 25, 1891, in Hamilton, Ontario. At the University of Toronto, Father Coughlin studied theology at a college run by the Basilian Order, which emphasized the virtues of the "social church" and social justice.

He was ordained in 1916 and 10 years later was transferred to the diocese of Detroit. A few years after he took over the 50-ly parish in Royal Oak, he made his first broadcast from his church, the Shrine of the Little Flower.

Until 1930, he restricted his hom-

ilies to religious subjects. But by the fall of that year the United States was beset by poverty and unrest, and Father Coughlin started giving his listeners the scapegoats they seemed to want.

His first targets were the Communists, and his success was almost instant. Within six months, his talks were carried every Sunday on an 18-station CBS hookup.

In 1932, coining the slogan "Roosevelt or Ruin," Father Coughlin climbed on the Roosevelt bandwagon. However, the priest moved rapidly away from the New Deal toward isolationism and anti-unionism. In 1934, he organized the National Union for Social Justice, a supposedly nonpolitical lobby.

As the 1936 election approached, Father Coughlin became even more widely feared and hated. Protests persuaded CBS to drop his program, but he put together his own network of 29 stations, which grew to 36.

Father Coughlin founded the magazine *Social Justice* in 1936 to propound the principles of the National Union for Social Justice, which included nationalization of certain resources, abolition of private banking and a central government bank that would control prices and the value of money.

Archbishop Edward Mooney, later a cardinal, rebuked the priest for his attacks on labor and the New Deal and his friendly references to Hitler and Mussolini.

Reaction of Rome

Rome also spoke: "The Holy See regards as just and timely the correction which the archbishop of Detroit made in reference to the remarks of Father Coughlin."

After the United States entered World War II — a move he opposed — Father Coughlin continued for a time to be the center of nationalist, isolationist, pro-Nazi groups, saying that the war had been caused by a British-Jewish-Roosevelt conspiracy.

In 1942 the government, moving to squelch *Social Justice*, charged his magazine with giving aid to the enemy, and the Post Office Department barred it from the mails. It was forced out of business. And under church pressure, he was forced to stop his radio programs. Church superiors also ordered him to stop mentioning political subjects.

He retired from his pulpit in Royal Oak in 1966 and lived in nearby Birmingham, Mich.

In an interview on his 77th birthday, he said he "couldn't honestly take back much of what I said and did in the old days when people still listened to me."

—ALBIN KREBS



Rev. Coughlin attacks Franklin Roosevelt in 1936 broadcast.

Utility is Fined \$155,000
In 3-Mile Island Accident

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission Friday levied a \$155,000 fine, the largest in its history, against the company that operated the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, and held open the possibility that the firm's license to operate the plant will be revoked.

"The action we have taken

against the Metropolitan Edison Co. (operator of Three Mile Island) could lead to actions that would modify, suspend or revoke their license," Victor Stello, director of the commission's Office of Inspection and Enforcement, said Friday.

"These are matters that are definitely being considered."

"This is the largest civil penalty ever proposed by the NRC staff," Mr. Stello said. "I believe the actions we are taking carry a message to the industry that is loud and clear."

The company has 20 days to appeal the action or pay the fine.

License Issue

Mr. Stello also said that Friday's action may not be the end of the commission's moves against Metropolitan Edison, declaring that the commission staff is still studying the possibility of revoking the utility's license to operate the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

Still under investigation is why the company failed to notify the regulatory agency immediately of the high-radiation readings inside the Three Mile Island containment building, of the superheated temperatures inside the damaged nuclear core and of the indication of a hydrogen explosion inside the containment.

All three were known to the company on March 28, the day of the accident, but were not reported to the commission until two days later. The high radiation, the high temperatures and the hydrogen explosion all were signs the nuclear core was badly damaged and presented the danger of a meltdown that would have forced an evacuation.

U.K. Transition Proposal Is Accepted by Muzorewa

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

LONDON, Oct. 28 (NYT) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, prime minister of the biracial government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, yesterday accepted the British proposals for a transition of power that would lead to elections for a new, independent government in his country.

Bishop Muzorewa offered a statement at the three-party talks indicating his "provisional" acceptance of the plan to install a British governor with supreme executive and legislative powers in Rhodesia during the transition period leading to the elections. But he continued to insist that he will not resign as prime minister during that time.

"I and my delegation are prepared to accept the broad principles of your proposed interim arrangements for bringing the independent constitution into effect," Bishop Muzorewa said.

He made it clear that his delegation voted to accept the British proposals with the understanding that the economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia would be lifted. Under British law, these sanctions will expire unless they are renewed by the middle of next month.

The Patriotic Front, the coalition of guerrilla forces that is at war with Bishop Muzorewa's govern-

ment forces, reacted swiftly and angrily.

It charged that the British had "stage-managed" the bishop's acceptance of the proposals to create pressure on the Patriotic Front to go along.

"An agreement between Muzorewa and Lord Carrington took place about three months ago and that agreement is now being used as pressure against us," said Willie Musarurwa, spokesman for Joshua Nkomo, a co-leader of the Patriotic Front. "We have come here to negotiate, not to take orders."

But the real obstacle in the talks yesterday continued to be the insistence by the Patriotic Front on having an active share of power in Rhodesia during the transition period.

The guerrillas reiterated that they must participate in the supervision and preparation for the elections that will lead to a new government and that their armed forces must have a role in the control of the

country before the elections. They also continued to insist on the participation of UN forces in policing the election process. "We want safeguards to guarantee free elections," another spokesman for the Patriotic Front said.

In the view of the Patriotic Front, a British governor supervising the white-led forces of Bishop Muzorewa would "inevitably" open the way for widespread rigging of the elections in an effort to defeat their candidates.

The British chairman of the conference, Sir Ian Gilmore, who was deputized yesterday as chairman in place of the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, who was in Norway this weekend, insisted on Britain's right to supervise alone the transition process. He said that Britain's position on this question was a matter of principle on which it was not prepared to compromise.

The Patriotic Front, however, was careful not to close the door to further talks. Robert Mugabe, one of the leaders of the Popular Front, said that the guerrillas were in agreement on the basic principles in the British plan but differed over "the modalities."

He asked the British negotiators to bring back to the conference specific details on the transition period.

The conference, which has been under way for seven weeks, adjourned yesterday with no time set for another meeting.

28 More War Victims

SALISBURY, Oct. 28 (AP) — Twenty-eight more persons, including a black civilian woman and a British-born policeman were reported slain today in the guerrilla war. The deaths, announced in a communiqué by the military command, also included four black civilian men, 18 insurgents and three "terrorist collaborators."

Soviet Nuclear Test
Reported in Siberia

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (AP) — The Uppsala Seismological Institute today reported an underground nuclear explosion early in the day in the Semipalatinsk area of western Siberia.

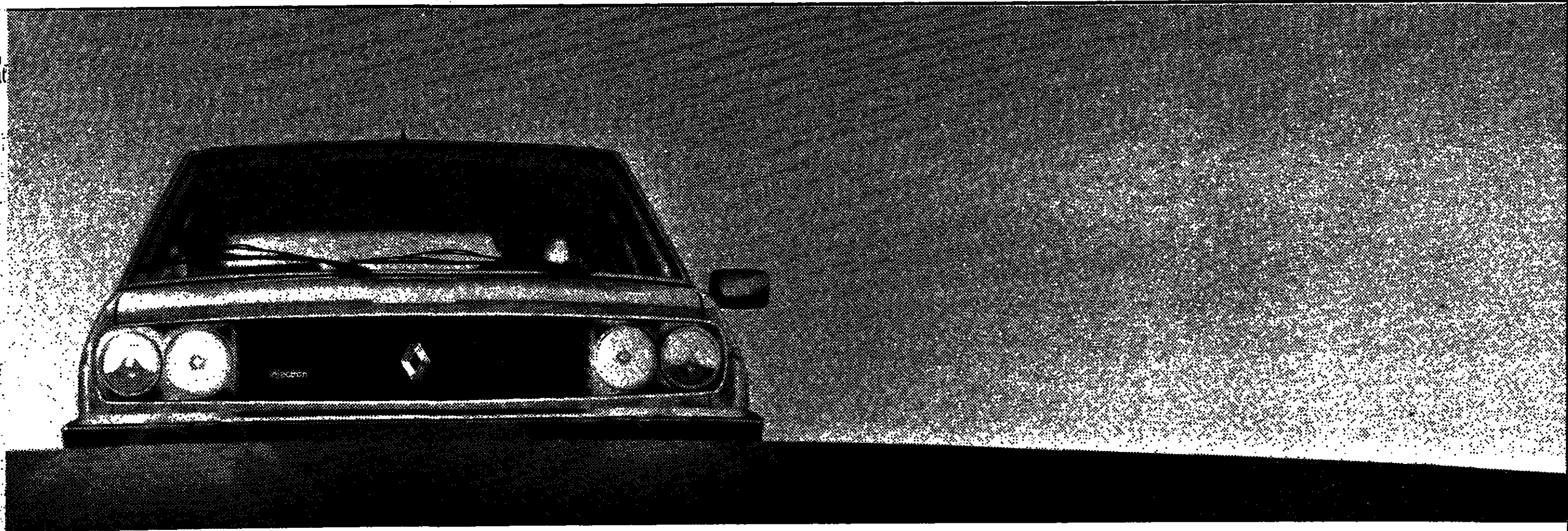
The blast registered 7.0 on the Richter scale, making it "one of the four most powerful underground nuclear tests carried out by the Soviet Union this year," a spokesman for the institute said. This was the 16th Soviet underground nuclear explosion reported here so far this year and the 11th in the Semipalatinsk sector.

It is the considered opinion of many international connoisseurs that dry, cold LA INA is the world's most civilized aperitif.

LA INA by DOMECCO.



DOMECCO, established 1730



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Renault has set new standards of engineering excellence. It is the only European car manufacturer to have fitted a V6 cylinder engine to a front-wheel drive car and then combined the two with fuel injection and a 5 speed gearbox.

The result is the Renault 30 TX - a powerful, incredibly smooth-running triumph of modern engineering. The Renault 30 TX could only have been achieved by a company with the design, research and gruelling racing experience of Renault.

The Renault 30 TX achieves astonishing quality and comfort firstly by the coupling of a V6 cylinder engine with fuel injection and a 5 speed gearbox. Secondly, by joining the front-wheel drive with fully independent suspension. And thirdly by adding remarkable anatomically designed seats. The combination of fundamental design innovation and outstanding refinement account for the success of the Renault 30 TX within the exclusive circle of European prestige motoring.

Renault fine engineering for perfect motoring.



Renault chooses Giff

RENAULT

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a large container ship being pushed by a tugboat in a harbor. The ship's massive hull dominates the left side of the frame, with the text 'Some people think Bank of America only finances giant containerships.' overlaid on it. The tugboat is positioned in front of the ship, pushing it towards the right. The water shows motion blur, and a pier is visible on the right side of the image.

Some people think Bank of America only finances giant containerships.

Actually, we can finance anything on the waterfront, from cargoes to tugboats.

Around the world, Bank of America is deeply involved in many different aspects of the shipping industry.

Today, you'll find us financing just about everything in the harbor, from huge containerships to individual shipments of imports and exports.

So, if you're involved in shipping or international trade, you can ask your global account officer at Bank of America for assistance with any financial service you may need: from ship financing to inventory financing, letters of credit and foreign exchange.

Whatever business you're in — or whatever the size of your business — when you need financial service, think Bank of America.

Your local account officer at Bank of America can call on associates in over 85 countries around the world. This global teamwork makes it possible to deal with just one bank, even when you do business in dozens of countries.

BANK OF AMERICA

Think what we can do for you.

Chicago Options Table

on	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Class	Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Class								
		Nov.	Feb.	May	N.Y.																				
P	20	42	1-16	46	211	a	181%	C Data	40	542	414	110	414	37	a	43%	N Semi	25	865	404	415	844	170	91%	21%
Hos	30	28	1-16	5	2%	2	2%	C Data	45	807	114	145	33	21	5%	43%	N Semi	30	2682	2-11-16	412	594	181	91%	21%
Hos	35	28	1-16	5	2%	2	2%	C Data	50	127	116	113	116	32	3%	43%	N Semi	35	1820	2-11-16	106	444	274	91%	21%
P	40	4	2	2	2	2	2%	Gr Dn	35	2	814	a	b	a	b	43%	Occi	20	172	394	106	444	274	91%	21%
y	25	364	314	78	5%	4	74	Gr Dn	40	92	314	44	2%	a	b	43%	Occi	25	772	3-16	491	294	141	91%	21%
y	30	178	12-16	24	114	85	314	Gr Dn	45	50	b	18	1-16	15	2%	43%	Occi	30	106	14	35	116	127	21%	21%
y	35	144	5	607	102	2	27%	Gr Dn	50	30	10	5	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	35	59	7	39	44	274	91%	21%
y	40	4	3	3-16	b	b	27%	Gr Dn	55	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	40	1	212	b	3	1%	53%	21%
ter	45	27	6	3%	a	b	43%	Gr Dn	60	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	45	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	50	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	65	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	50	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	55	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	70	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	55	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	60	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	75	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	60	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	65	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	80	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	65	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	70	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	85	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	70	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	75	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	90	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	75	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	80	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	95	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	80	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	85	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	100	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	85	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	90	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	105	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	90	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	95	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	110	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	95	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	100	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	115	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	100	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter	105	109	1-16	5	1%	5	43%	Gr Dn	120	10	2	4	1	3	2%	43%	Occi	105	64%	1	212	b	3	1%	53%
ter																									

American Exchange Options

[illegible]

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSING BANK

Japanese Yen 10,000,000,000

Term Loan

Guaranteed by

The Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom of Thailand

Managed by

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited
The Taiyo Kobe Bank, Ltd.

and

The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.

The Sanwa Bank, Limited

The Toyo Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Co-Managed by

The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company

Nippon Life Insurance Company

The Taiyo Mutual Life Insurance Company

Provided by

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited

The Taiyo Kobe Bank, Limited

The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.
The Sanwa Bank, Limited

The Sahwa Bank, Limited
Trust and Banking Company

The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company

Nippon Life Insurance Company

Taivo Mutual Life Insurance Com

The Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

Chiyoda Fire & Marine Insurance Company, Lim

The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation

Agent

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited

September, 1979

Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Class	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Class	Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Class
Bruns	15	542	314	184	9-16	189	%	Burl N	40	31	13-16	5	2	3	24%	Kerr M	60	147	23	30	8-14	a	56%
Dow Ch	25	28	49%	a	72%	Burr N	70	14	23-16	15	%	Kerr M	60	145	33	13	13	a	56%				
Dow Ch	30	143	116	263-14	2	3%	Burrh	40	12	10-16	a	70	Merck	60	93	7-16	8	8-14	a	65%			
Dow Ch	35	340	154	265	3	21%	Burrh	40	14	2-16	a	70	Merck	70	104	13-16	10	24	98	7%	65%		
Dow Ch	40	40	a	28%	Cliff	20	173-16	10	21%	20	Merck	20	20	2	5	a	65%						
Ford	35	37	24	4	3%	Cliff	25	105	5-16	11-16	24	1%	M M M	45	2	5	a	7%					
Ford	40	55	177	24	14	200	1%	Delta	40	26	11-16	a	10	3%	M M M	50	33	2	3	2	7	4%	
Gen El	45	17	24	16	2	1%	Delta	45	1	2-16	1	5%	M M M	50	33	2	3	2	7	4%			
Gen El	45	1	3%	20	4%	Dis E	50	15	1	5	13	a	59%	M M M	50	27	2	6	14	7	c		
Gen El	50	300	156	123	1%	Dis E	60	18	3%	a	59%	Monsan	60	74	13-16	11	2	2	a				
Gen El	50	10	2	7-16	a	Dis E	60	20	11	1%	59%	Nw Air	50	25	a	3	2	4					
G M	50	1003	64	272	67%	Dis E	4	35	3	5	47%	37%	Nw Air	30	72	16	26	12	13	24%			
G M	50	31	1198	116	1003	1%	Disney	40	20	1%	a	58	3%	Nw Air	35	23	12	1	9-16	b	26%		
G M	50	2	4	16	11	1%	Disney	40	27	15	1%	a	58	3%	Pennz	45	19	38	a	8%			
G M	60	2790	51	1075	4%	Disnt	44%	20	14	b	b	37%	Pennz	45	19	38	a	8%					
G M	60	70	270	147	4%	Disnt	44%	20	14	b	b	37%	Pennz	50	136	12	3%	2					
G M	70	248	46	15%	a	56%	Du Pont	35	41	4	3	4%	45%	Pennz	20	11	a	2					
G H W	10	a	1	1	14%	Du Pont	45	35	32	1%	a	37%	Pepsi	20	11	a	2						
G H W	15	53	13-16	25	14	150	23-14	Eos Kd	40	74	5%	74	7%	Pepsi	25	152	2	4	17	2			
G H W	20	2	4	16	11	14%	Eos Kd	45	57	29	1%	a	37%	Pepsi	30	14	2	4	16				
I T T	25	47	35	1%	107	25-16	Eos Kd	50	1000	29	91	4%	49%	Polar	25	969	13-16	270	7-16	22-15			
I T T	30	41	58	7-16	82	3%	Eos Kd	50	1646	13-16	385	3%	49%	Polar	30	44	503	15-16	23-17				
K Mart	20	2	4	16	11	24%	Eos Kd	60	16	13-16	10	1%	49%	Polar	35	221	3	2	16				
K Mart	25	19	13-16	22	1%	2%	Eos Kd	60	405	16-16	61	10%	22	49%	Polar	40	31	1-16	b	b			
K Mart	30	2	3-16	17	7-16	a	22%	Eos Kd	70	1	1-16	b	b	49%	Polar	40	5	2	16	1			
Kenn C	25	2	4	16	24%	Exxon	50	98	6														

**ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.
EVERYWHERE YOU GO.**

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$30,000,000

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BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS **CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP**
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft **KREDIETBANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP**
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL

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ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK <small>International Group</small>	AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.	
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BANCO URQUIJO HISPANO AMERICANO	BANCO DE VIZCAYA	BANK OF AMERICA	INTERNATIONAL <small>Limited</small>
BANK MEES & HOPE NV <small>Limited</small>	BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL <small>Limited</small>	BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.	
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BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.		
BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS	BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS	BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE	BANQUE WORMS	BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL <small>Limited</small>	
BARING BROTHERS & CO., <small>Limited</small>	BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>		
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BERGEN BANK	BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK	CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS	
CHASE MANHATTAN <small>Limited</small>	CHEMICAL BANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP	CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE	
COMMERZBANK <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>	CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS <small>Limited</small>	COPENHAGEN HANDELSBANK	COUNTY BANK <small>Limited</small>
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE	CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL	CREDIT LYONNAIS	
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN	CREDITO ITALIANO	DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	
DAIWA EUROPE N.V.	RICHARD DAUS & CO. <small>Bankiers</small>	DEN DANSKE BANK <small>of 1871 Aktienbank</small>	DEN NORSEK CREDITBANK
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DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION	DRESDNER BANK <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>	EUROMOBILIARE S.p.A.	
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HANDELSBANK N.V. (OVERSEAS) <small>Limited</small>	R. HENRIQUES JR. BANK— <small>Aktienbank</small>	HESSISCHE LANDESBANK —GIROZENTRALE—	
HILL SAMUEL PACIFIC	IBJ INTERNATIONAL <small>Limited</small>	THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF KUWAIT K.S.C.	
ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO	KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI	KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL <small>Limited</small>	
KLEINWORT, BENSON	KOREA ASSOCIATED SECURITIES INC.	KREDIETBANK N.V.	
KUHN LOEB LEHMAN BROTHERS <small>International</small>	KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)	KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)	
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.	LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., <small>Limited</small>	MANUFACTURERS HANOVER <small>Limited</small>	MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.	SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. <small>Limited</small>	MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. <small>Limited</small>	
MORGAN GUARANTY	NATIONAL BANK OF ABU DHABI	THE NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT S.A.K.	
THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK (SAUDI ARABIA)	NEW JAPAN SECURITIES EUROPE <small>Limited</small>		
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.	NIPPON EUROPEAN BANK S.A.		
NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU (EUROPE)	NOMURA EUROPE N.V.	NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE	
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.	ORION BANK <small>Limited</small>	PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.	PKBANKEN
POSTIPANKKI	PRIVATBANKEN <small>Aktienbank</small>	ROTHSCHILD BANK AG	N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS <small>Limited</small>
SAEHAN MERCHANT BANKING CORPORATION	SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL		
SANWA BANK (UNDERWRITERS)	J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.	SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN	
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. <small>Incorporated</small>	SOCIETE GENERALE	SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.	
SUMITOMO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL	SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN	TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK <small>London Branch</small>	
UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD.	VEREINS- UND WESTBANK	S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.	
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DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INTERNATIONAL	WOOD GUNDY <small>Limited</small>	YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (NEDERLAND) N.V.	

29th October, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—

The following securities, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices October 26, 1979

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81

Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks showing the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations are supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual quotations but are representative of the market as a whole. Prices do not include retail mark-up, mark-down or commission.

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81

Consolidated Trading

OF AMEX Listings

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81

Italian Priest Jailed

BERGAMO, Italy, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—A Roman Catholic priest was jailed for three years here yesterday for printing counterfeit money in his rectory.

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81
AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81	4.32	AGE Fd	4.81

ONE OF THE LARGEST BANKS IN THE WORLD IS TAKING A NEW PATH TO INTERCEPT THE FUTURE.

WHAT WE DID AND WHY.

We have concentrated the entire resources of our world-class bank in four major financial areas. They are wholesale commercial banking, fiduciary services, money and securities markets, and corporate financial services.

We chose these core businesses because they represent our special strengths. Now we are dedicated to expanding and developing them even further. To the highest degree.

We have also decided to focus our strongest capabilities on selected markets. That way we can readily coordinate and bring to bear all four of our core businesses on a customer's requirements.

We have reorganized Bankers Trust and redefined its priorities because (while it is tempting to think otherwise) one bank, no matter how large, can no longer be all things to all customers.

If the requirements of business today suggest a specialized cluster of complementary banking services, the pressures of tomorrow will demand it.

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Observer

'This Is New York'

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Our friend Winokur, who is ill at ease in New York, arrived from Iowa for a visit recently and immediately noticed two cucumbers on the sidewalk in front of our house.

"Should I bring in these cucumbers?" he asked. We all smiled at his rustic simplicity and advised him to let them stay.

"Nobody tried to answer that," he asked. "Why are there cucumbers in front of your house?" he asked.

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M.M. Kaye, a Kipling for Our Time

By James T. Yencel

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There she was in a small hospital in India, struggling to give birth to her first daughter, when "right under my window" a tiger ate the hospital's water buffalo.

M.M. Kaye rocks back on the hotel couch, laughing. The words spill from her mouth in a torrent, and it is sometimes hard to keep up with her conversation. But what would you expect from a woman who has put an awesome number of words between covers in her two current best-selling novels of India, "The Far Pavilions" and "Shadow of the Moon."

At 955 pages, "Pavilions," is the kind of book about which a reader says, "It took me July and August, but I had to finish it." About 750,000 hardback copies were sold, according to Bantam Books, which has printed 1.7 million in paperback. "Shadow" weighs in at 614 pages and more than 100,000 copies are in print.

Their appeal is in Kaye's richly detailed portrayal of the wild and romantic India of the 19th century, where spoiled and willful concubines assassinated their bejeweled way to powerful places in tiny — but rich — mountain kingdoms, where half-caste heroes and heroines are tossed with the destinies of clashing civilizations. There are midnight escapes, lovelornings in raging sandstorms — all on the backdrop of the Raj.

Kaye is jolly, small, slender, graying and "on the wrong side of 60." She was born in India, the daughter of a British intelligence official playing the "great game" of trying to keep Afghanistan out of Russian hands.

The British made a "dreadful bungle" in Afghanistan, she said, and "I'm happy to see the Russians are now making the same bungle."

Her family and that of her husband, retired British Army Maj. Gen. Goff Hamilton, had long been in British India and participated in incidents she describes in her books.

All along, Kaye was gathering the knowledge of India and its people that fills her two books. Much of "Pavilions" is set in

1879, when Britain failed in a bloody attempt to take Afghanistan. "Shadow" takes place a few years earlier, in 1857, when Indian troops turned on their British officers and families.

In both her India novels, a principal character is sent to England for formal education. That's what happened to Kaye at 10. And like Ashton in "Pavilions" and Winter in "Shadow" she always intended to return.

She did so at 17 and remained until her father's death, when she and her mother went back to England. There Kaye set herself up in a studio to paint and illustrate children's books, eventually writing a series of them herself.

"They were about the farm and the animals — whimsy, whimsy stuff," her byline then was Mollie Kaye. "For the rabbits and the mice." But when she decided to switch to spy thrillers, she became

M.M. (for Mary Margaret) Kaye. The first whodunit sold well, and she earned enough money to go back to India to write.

People sometimes tell her there are too many coincidences in her novels. "But isn't life full of coincidences?" Hers is, she feels. She met her husband when a friend asked him to deliver a letter to her in Kashmir. They married in 1942.

She remained in India during World War II "doing volunteer work" while her husband often was away in Burma. They left in 1947 when it achieved its independence and was partitioned.

Sad at having to leave India, the family returned for a time to England, where Kaye began writing again. "We were rather broke. The British Army isn't well paid. I thought it was about time dear Mollie helped out."

Her spy novels caught on, but

she wanted to write a book about India. Finally she got one thriller ahead and took two years off to do "Shadow."

"Shadow" has had an unusual publishing history. Following the success of "Pavilions," a hardback best-seller last year and now high on the paperback list, "Shadow" was reissued, and it too is on its way up the list.

But when "Shadow" first was published 23 years ago, it contained only a third of its present 614 pages says Kaye. The rest had been edited out. It did not sell well.

They kept in the romantic stuff, she says, but took out the history. "I ought to have said it all. But I didn't know how many beans make five. I let it go; I needed the money. I wrote it too early. It was for the centennial of the mutiny in 1957, but it was only 10 years after Britain had left India. 'Everybody wanted to forget. They didn't want that kind of book. Colonialism was an absolutely unprintable word.'"

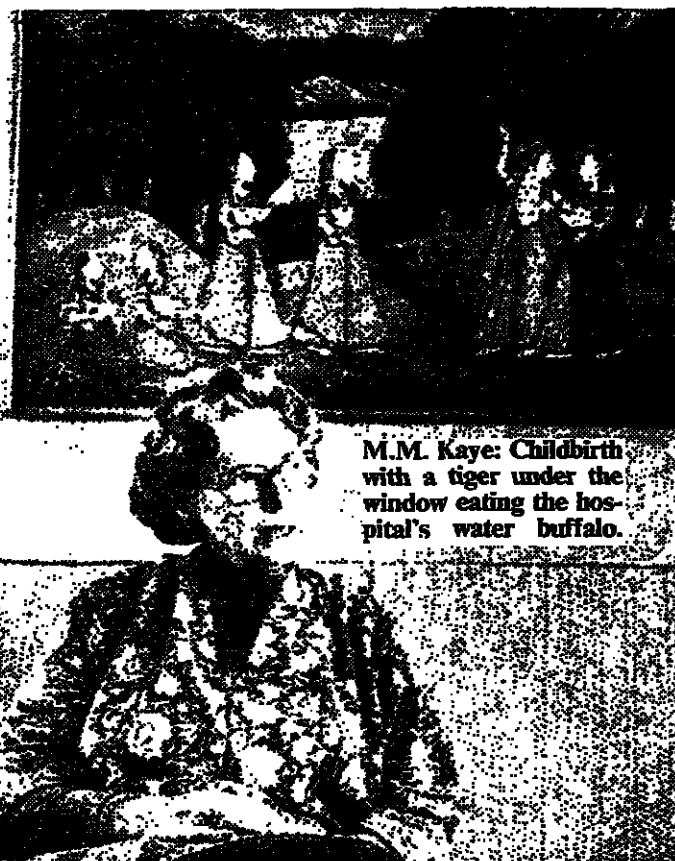
When "much to my surprise" "Pavilions" hit, and St. Martin's Press said they would like to bring "Shadow" out, I told them "nobody's going to bring it out unless it's the way I wrote it."

After "Shadow," there was a gap of several years before her next book, "Trade Winds," set in Zanzibar, where her husband had been posted. It, too, had the history pages cut out. But she expects it to be reissued soon, as she originally wrote it.

It is 15 years before she finished "Pavilions." Why the delay? "I was busy. I'm a professional army wife. I reckon. We made 22 moves in 17 years."

She and her husband now have a home in Sussex ("I picked it because Kipling lived there"), but it's hardly a quiet life. They are currently on an 11-city book tour, and in November they go to Pakistan at the invitation of the travel ministry.

Despite her success, she still has a problem with editors who want to cut her words. A German book club wants a German-language version of "Pavilions" trimmed by 200 pages, she learned in a telegram last week. But she takes it philosophically: "German is a much longer language than English."



M.M. Kaye: Childhood with a tiger under the window eating the hospital's water buffalo.

Joel Robinson, The Washington Post

PEOPLE: Wine Tasters' Waterloo: Britain Drowns France

Gulp! The British beat the French hands down Saturday in a wine tasting competition on the losing home ground. A British team, selected in a contest among readers of the London Evening Standard, took the top four places in the first Anglo-French Wine Tasting Challenge in Paris, leaving a French team chosen from readers of Le Figaro far behind. Competitors were asked to judge the quality of two French red wines and to identify the origins and vintages of various other French reds and whites, including one 49 years old. The overall winner was a dapper Robert Mapley, 75, who scored 73 out of a possible of 105 points. The top French finisher was insurance broker Marc Vespiere — fifth, with 45 points. Mapley, who has a personal cellar of 2,000 bottles, says he drinks a bottle of vintage wine a day. Summing up the British triumph, he said, "The average Frenchman knows a lot about the wines of his region, but he doesn't know much about the others. The English, who have been importing French wines for centuries, have an overall view and therefore know French wines much better than most Frenchmen." Mapley's prize was a jar of Chateau Pichon Lalande 1970, worth an estimated 5,000 francs (about \$1,200). The victors gave each of the vanquished a case of English wine.

Tears for the rich: Adnan Khashoggi argued in London that the court couldn't impose its palatial DC-9 in sentence on the squabble over former wife Soraya's rent because the plane is owned by two leasing companies. Then the judge found out Khashoggi owns the companies, so the multimillionaire has to cough up \$200,000 in back rent if he wants the jet back. Still, that's just peanuts: Soraya is suing him in Los Angeles for \$2.5 billion in support payments.

Laura Ferguson, a Republican official in Salt Lake County, Utah, is in the understandable habit of denouncing Democrats, but the other day the Secret Service decided she'd gone too far. Mrs. Ferguson, who conducts a radio talk show in Salt Lake City, got so worked up she told her listeners she'd like to see President Carter's throat cut "and watch him bleed." It wasn't long before a couple of Secret Service men marched in to determine whether Mrs. Ferguson had threatened the

president's life. Later, the U.S. attorney in Salt Lake City, Ronald Bender, said, "At this point, there does not seem to be a direct threat against the president." A contrite Mrs. Ferguson sent Carter a telegram of apology, and said, "I wouldn't hurt the president. Why, Jimmy Carter would be as safe around me or in my home as if he were in his mother's arms." She also said the Secret Service had been misled on her by "three or four little liberal ladies who are after my hide."

Atheist Madelyn Murray O'Hair, who canceled an earlier Colorado appearance because of a day theater, spoke at the University of Colorado in Boulder Saturday. Her tight security and without incident. Mrs. O'Hair, the Austin, Tex.-based leader of the American atheist movement, said a letter was delivered to her hotel room last Thursday warning that "two groups, that despise atheists" had positioned "snipers armed with 370-millimeter rifles" in the area — hence her first speaking cancellation. "I don't chicken out for anything," she said. "But the police told me there was no way they could guarantee my safety. I plan to be around for some years yet, and I have no intention of being a martyr." O'Hair said she also received threats after she filed suit in an unsuccessful attempt to stop Pope John Paul II from celebrating Mass on public land in Washington. O'Hair said that she was "appalled that this kind of activity should be going on in Denver, which is supposed to be a sophisticated city. After all, we're not in Redneck, Ala."

The organizers of a program of 1930s movies, to begin tomorrow at New York's Shakespeare Festival Public Theater, asked Maureen O'Sullivan whether she'd like to drop by and tell the audience about her 1930 film, "Just Imagine" — a musical fantasy set in a 1940 New York. "Heavens, no," she replied. She explained she'd recently seen the film again and "found it so ludicrous, so awful, so ridiculous, and silly that the less said about it the better." But she did say that "Tarzan and His Mate," in which he first played Jane, "Strange Intervals" is on the program, too, but frankly that's one of my films I've never seen. But everyone's interested in Tarzan, don't you think?" — SAMUEL JUSTICE

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